# THE MICHIGAN FARME

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

# Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

Arab Bought-The Devon Herd-Book-The Silk 

The Farm.

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE HELD AT DETROIT,

entered for competition,

DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859.

VOL. 1., NO. 24.

Carry Sarana Sugar	Best thermometer for all uses do
R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.	PERSONAL AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET LINES.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,	CLASS 2-NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX AND OTHE FANCY WORK.
DETROIT MICHIGAN.	Best specimen of ornamental needle workdip. and \$ 2d do do do
The Michigan Farmer presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural	Best silk embroidery of any kinddiploma and
Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for adver-	2d do do do
the nor	Best worked table cover,diploma and
THE TOTAL THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE	2d do do do do diploma and
Terms of Advertisements.	2d do
Ten cents per line for each insertion when ordered for month or less.	Best specimen of crochet shawldiploma and 2d do do dediploma
All orders with advertisements, should state the num-	Best crotchet chair coverdiploma and
of weeks the advertisement is to be published.	2d do do
Subscription.	Best knit hooddlploma and
We will send one copy for \$2,00; three copies for \$5,00.	Best worked lamp matsdiploma and
five copies for \$8,00, and ten copies for \$15,00. No paper	2d do do
sent without the money in advance.	Best specimen of worsted workdiploma and
We will also send the FARMER, and the Atlantic	Best specimen lace embroiderydiploma and
Monthly, or Harper's Magazine to any address for \$4,00	2d do do dodiploma and
Also the Michigan FARMER and the Horticulturist or	Best specimen of hair workdiploma and
Lovey's Magazine of Horticulture to any address for	Best specimen of wax workdiploma and
\$3,50. psometel the deserts out and person	2d do do do
	Best group of wax flowersdiploma and
CONTENTS.	Best specimen of papier mache workdiploma and
Tan Farm:	19d do do do
Michigan State Ag. Society-Premium List 185	Best specimen of leather workdiploma and
Culture of Buckwheat 185	Best specimen of plain sewingdiploma and
State Agricultural College-The work of the Students 186	2d do do do
Mangold Wurzel I86	8d do do
Stabling Horses	(by girls under fifteen years) For the neatest darned stockingdiploms and
Fattening Sheep 186	2d hest
Steam Plow on the Flemish Farm of Prince Albert 186	Best and neatest mended glove diploma and
THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD:	A second
Transactions of Am. Pom. Society 187	Division H.
The movable Comb Beehive	ed need apparentant stra building-has
HORTICULTURAL NOTES:	CLASS 1—FLOWERS.
Hints for the Fruit Garden—Japan Maple—To keep June Roses in bloom—Lime and Sulphur—Protec-	Committee-Bela Hubbard, Detroit; Mrs. Wi
tion from Worms—The Curculio	ner, Pon iac; Miss C. M. Shipman, Ypsilanti; Mr
Summer Pruning 187	B. Follett, Ypsilanti; Mr. J. Brown, Battle Creek
A Beech Hedge	PROFESSIONAL LIST.
PORRICK AGRICULTURE.	GREENHOUSE PLANTS:
A First Class French Garden	Best 20 greenhouse plants, either of different genera
FARM MISCELLANEA:	and species, or of new varieties, their rarity, beauty of growth, and quality of bloom to be taken into con-
The Utica Horse Show—Tiles and Machines—Mixed	sideration
Food-A Good Colt for Sale-Ohio State Fair-An	2d best do
Arch Bought_The Dovon Herd Book_The Silk	Best 10 greenhouse plants, to be of different species

est 10 greenhouse plants, to be of different species.

do do do do do do

 Dr. Goadby at the Ag'l College.
 189

 Corrections.
 186

 Scientific Intelligence.
 189

 Recollections of Ireland
 190

 Household Variet'es—The Fashions
 190

 Mary's Married Life
 190

 Markets
 191

AMATEUR LIST-CLASS 2. Committee and premiums same as class 1.

#### Fruits-Amateur List.

### CLASS 8—APPLES.

CLASS 8—APPLES.

Committee—H. F. Baker, Lyone; Elijah Leland, Quincy; E. H. Thompson, Flint; Linus Cone, Troy; W. L. Woodbridge, Detroit.

Best and greatest number of choice varieties of apples, named and labelled, three specimens to be shown of ench—all to have been grown by the exhibitor. 5 2d best do 8 For the same best exhibit of summer apples 4 2d best do 2 For the same best exhibit of autumn apples 4 2d best do 2 For the same best exhibit of winterapples 4 2d best do 2 For the same best exhibit of winterapples 4 2d best do 2 Best 12 specimens of any single variety of summer apples 2d best do 1 Best 12 specimens of any single variety of autumn apples 2 Best 12 specimens of any single variety of autumn apples 2 2d best do 1 1 Annual Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Productions, Inventions in the Mechanical Arts, Domestic Manufactures, Productions in the Fine Arts, and all other articles

On the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of Oc-tober, 1859. PREMIUMS OPEN TO COMPETITORS FROM ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Fine Arts, Needlework, &c. 8 of each variety to be shown — Barry's Fruit Garden 2d best do — Field's Pear Culture

CLASS 1- PAINTINGS, STATUARY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Committee—Robt, E. Roberts Detroit; Wm. M.
Fenton, Fint; Miss H. K. Clapp, Lansing; Mrs.
H. E. Degarmo, Lyons; H. C. Lewis, Coldwater.

CLASS 1- PAINTINGS, STATUARY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Fled's Pear Culture
The professional list includes nurserymen, orchardists and others, who make it their business to cultivate and sell fruit trees.

CLASS 2. DEAPS

H. E. Degarmo, Lyons; H. C. Lewis, Coldwater.

Best collection of oll paintings shown by a resident of Michigan diploma and \$32d best do. \$32d best do. \$32d best do. \$32d best animal portrait by a Michigan artist. \$52d do. \$42d Committee—Rev. M. L. Huuter, Grosse Isle; Wm. Adair, Detroit; J. J. Dougall, Windsor; T. T. Thomas, Summit; B. Hatbaway, Little Prairie

printer diploma
Best specimen of book binding diploma
Best specimen of sign painting diploma
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Best grand piane for concert use ... diploma and \$5
Best parlor piane, either grand, cabinet or square, do 5
Best parlor organ ... do 5
Best melodeon ... do 3
Best melodeon ... do 3
Best asamt of musical instruments for an orchestra-dip.
Best do do do a band...diploma

Best parlor piano, either grand, cabinet or square, do 5
Best parlor organ do 5
Best analodeon do 6
Best assemt of musical instruments for an erchostra, dip Best do do do a band, diploma SEWING MACHINES.

Best and most elegant specimens of sowing machines, diploma and \$5
CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

Best exhibition of clocks for household use or parlor ornament. diploma and \$5
GRAFES:
Best exhibition of silver or plated wares do do 5
Best exhibition of silver or plated wares do do 5
Best exhibition of silver or plated wares do do 5
Best and most extensive collection of native grapes, in the standard programment and ploma and \$5
Best exhibition of silver or plated wares do do 5
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The second secon		The second secon
The Hichigan Farmer, R. F. Johnstone, Editor.  Publication office, 130 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT MICHIGAN.  The Michigan Farmer presents superior facilities to usiness men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for adver- sing.  Terms of Advertisements.  Ten cents per line for each insertion when ordered for month or less. All orders with advertisements, should state the num- of weeks the advertisement is to be published.  Subscription.  We will send one copy for \$2,00; three copies for \$5,00.  Sye copies for \$3,00, and ten copies for \$5,00.  No paper	Best set of mathematical instruments	grown in the open air
Subscription. We will send one copy for \$2,00; three copies for \$5,00. c copies for \$8,00, and ten copies for \$15,00. No paper	Best knit hood	CLASS 5-APPLES. Committee-G. V. N. Lothrop, Detroit; E. D.
ant without the money in advance.  We will also send the Farmer, and the Atlantic (northly, or Harper's Magazine to any address for \$4,00 Also the Michigan Farmer and the Horticulturist or	2c   do   do	Best and greatest variety good winter appless, 3 of each variety, named and labeled, grown by exhibitor, diploma and \$8 2d best do
Govey's Magazine of Horticulture to any address for B.56.  CONTENTS.	24   do	3d best do 1 Best autumn apples, same as above diploma and 8 2d best do 2
Tan Farm: Michigan State Ag. Society—Premium List 185	Best specimen of papier mache workdiploma and 2 2d do do	Best Summer apples, same as above
Culture of Buckwheat. 185  State Agricultural College—The work of the Students 186  Mangold Wurzel 186  Stabling Horses 186	Best specimen of plain sewing	2d best do 2 3d do do 1 Best 12 specimens autumn apples, single variety, dip. & 2
Stand Plow on the Flemish Farm of Prince Albert 186 The Garden and Ordard:	For the nestest darned stocking	
Transactions of Am. Pom. Society	Division H. CLASS 1—FLOWERS.	3d   do   do   do
Hints for the Fruit Garden—Japan Maple—To keep June Roses in bloom—Lime and Sulphur—Protec- tion from Worms—The Curculio	Committee—Beia Hubbard, Detroit; Mrs. Wis- ner, Pon iac; Miss C. M. Shipman, Ypsilanti; Mrs. B. Follett, Ypsilanti; Mr. J. Brown, Battle Creek.	do autumn apple do 2 do summer apple do 2 [3 specimens of each of the last named to be exhibited.
Summer Pruning         187           ▲ Beech Hedge         187	PROFESSIONAL LIST.	with description, history of origin, &c,]

CLASS 6-PEARS. 

CLASS 7-PEACHES, PLUMS AND OTHER FRUITS. Premiums and judges the same as upon amateur

Regulations for the Horticultural Department. All fruits, flowers, plants and vegetables of fered in competition for premiums, must be grown by the competitor.
 Articles receiving a premium in one class,

2. Articles receiving a premium in one class, can not compete in another.
3. Judges may withhold premiums when articles of sufficient merit are not offered.
4. Articles once placed on the tables are under the control of the Judges, and can not be removed until the close of the Exhibition.
5. Where fruits are not correctly named, the superintendent and chairman of the fruit committee will have control correctly as the committee will be a control correctly as the committee.

will have power to correct and re name.

6. Exhibitors must presen lists of the fruit exhibited to the fruit committees, with the names of each variety and the number of specimens shown.

7. The summer, autumn and winter fruits must be kept in separate groups when placed on the

#### CLASS 8-VEGETABLES.

GRAIN FLOUR, MEAL, SEEDS. Committee—J McMahon, Ann Arbor; Dexter Muzzy, Romeo; Philip S. Frisby, Springfield; Mr. Newman, Portland; J. R. Jones, Niles.

Division K .-- Miscellaneous Articles.

CLASS 1.

CLASS I.

Committee—J. J. Newell, Adrian; S. H. Newhall, Detroit; B. Briscoe, Detroit: Hunter, Marshall; Thompson, Grand Rapids.

This committee will also have in charge the examination of all mechanical work, which may not be named or considered as belonging to any special

CLASS 2. Committee—O. M. Conger, Port Huron; J. M. Edmunds, Detroit; A. Brown, Algansee; David Daniels, Clinton; E. B. Pond, Ann Arbor.

#### Division L.

PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED BY THE EXECU-TIVE COMMITTEE AT THEIR MEETING IN WINTER.

WINTER.
For the best tile drained field in Michigan, not less than five acres, a plan and report of the expense to be submitted, with a description of the soil, subsoil and condition of the field before it was drained; also, if possible, the amount of crops grown upon it before and after drainage, and such other information as the competitor may deem proper to report.

Silver Cup of a value not less than \$15
For the best field of Indian corn not less than 4 acres, the crop to have been shelled and weighed, and the weight of cured stalks to be reported in the written account which shall also state the variety of the corn, its method of culture, and the treatment of the land,

For the 2d best do.

bracing the following particulars:

1. The previous crop on the land, and when, how much, and what kind of manure was last applied.

2. The location of the field, with its soil and sub soil, with its actua surveyed contents.

3. The kind of seed, where and how procured, the mode of sewing.

the mode of sowing.

4. How the crop was harvested, how thrashed and cleaned, and with what machinery.

5. The weight of grain as measured and weighed accurately, the weight of straw per acre, or for the crop if possible to be ascertained.

1	ROOT CE	COPS.	Mant Jook
For the	best erop of carrots fro	m not less that	1 acre \$5
2d	do do	do	do 3
For the	best crop rutabagas	do	do 5
do	2d best do	do	do
do	best mangel wurtzel,	do	36 acre 9
do	2d do	do	do 2
do	best sugar beet,	do	do 8
do	2d do	do	do 2
do	best potatoes, not less	than 1 acre	0
do	2d do do	do	8
For	each of the root cr	ops statemen	ts will be

For the best crop of broom corn, not less than 1 acre... 5
do do clover seed do 5
do do timothy seed do 5
do do beans do 5
do do peas do 5
do do beats do 5
do do beats do 5 do do clover seed timothy seed do do beans do do buckwheat

Statements will be required giving the particulars of the method of culture, the quantity of seed used per acre the time consumed in cultivation, the method of harvesting, and of fitting for mar-Each statement must be accompanied with

take affidavi s, showing the surveyed contents of the lot in which the crop was grown that is entered for a premium, and also the amount of the measured or weighed crops, signed by the surveyor and by the applicant for the premium, and also by such assistant in weighing and measuring as may be employed. The f llowing may be the blank

be employed. The 1-llowing may be the blank forms of such certificates:

— County, ss.:—A. B., being duly sworn, says, he is a surveyor; that he surveyed with chain and compass, the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of — the past season and that the land was in one contiguous piece, and the quantity is — acres, and no more.

A. B., Surveyor.

tivation, expense, &c., is in all respects true, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the sample of grain exhibited is a fair average sample of the whole orop.

Sworn to before me, this ?

day of \_\_\_, 185 . }

Justice.

says, that he assisted C. D. in harvesting, getting out and measuring his crop of —, referred to in the above affidavits, and that the quantity of grain was — bushels, as attated in the affidavit of C. D.

Sworn to before me, this }

day of —, 185.

ESSAYS.

The Executive Committee will award premiums

Essays to compete for the above prizes will be required to be sent in to the Secretary by the 1st of January, 1860.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The County Agricultural Society that shows the meet efficient organization of Transactions. The County Agricultural Society that receives the greatest amount of premiums at the annual fair of the State Society, reference being had to the population and distance of the Co. from the place of holding the Fair,

Published by order of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

C. DICKEY, President

R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

E. N. WILCOX, Detroil, Wayne County,
J. B. Gerperk, Collwaiter Branch,
W. H. MONTOMER, Ida, Monroe,
J. H. Bichardson, Worth, Tuscola,
H. E. Droardon, Lyons, Ionia,
James Batley, Rig Beavor, Oakland,
A. Jewell, Dowagia, Cass,
A. N. Hart, Lapeer, Lapeer,
Horace Welch, Pysilant, Washtenaw,
A. S. Berry, Adriad, Lenawee,
H. P. Sux, Plymouth, Wayne,
D. Henderson, Allegan,
H. G. Wells, Kalamazoo,
J. E. Kitton, St. Clair, St. Clair,
Executive Committee.

## Culture of Buckwheat.

This is an important crop, and we present a few hints in regard to its cultivation and uses, for the consideration of our readers.-The time of sowing varies with the season and place, but from the 20th of June to the 4th of July is regarded as the best and most proper season; but we have known good crops from that sown on 12th July. If sown too seed is just as good as more. From repeated trials, we have found that half a bushel is amply sufficient for an acre of ground-and this, if sown evenly over that surface, will give as many stalks as can comfortably grow; for if a larger quantity were sown, the growth of straw would lodge down, and thus would not fill so heavily, or ripen so evenly. After being cut it should lie for a number of days upon the ground, and if out in two or three showers no damage is done, if it be turned over so as to dry off. When hauled into the barn it should be thrashed immediately, as at that time it shells out more readily, and it can as well be done then, and it is out of the way. The average yield is from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, although some

#### The State Agricultural College. THE WORK OF THE STUDENTS.

The system of keeping an account with the students, and of accounting for all the labor performed by them, in the several departments has been put into operation at the college during the month of May. At its meeting in May, the Board of Education appointed the General Superintendent, also Secretary of the College, and Faculty, in the place of Professor Tracy, who, from ill health, felt compelled to resign the Secretaryship; and it also framed a resolution empowering the Secretary to commence a system of accounts similar to that which was mentioned some weeks since in the MICHIGAN FARMER as suitable for the institution in its present state. 'I his has that completeness, exactitude, economy of time and of writing, and labor necessary, the Board of Education itself should in some de gree conform to its requirements. The design of the system is to be able to show, and keep an exact record, of the following particulars: during the time, the students have performed

1. The labor of the students; 2, the man- as followsner in which this labor has been expended; 3, the expenses of the Farm in its several departments; 4, the expens s of the Boarding House; 5, the record of the general expenses and income of the institution.

At present we shall give an account of the several accounts thusthe method of keeping an account of the stu dents' labor, and of its expenditure during the past month, or from the four weeks commencing with May 1, and ending May 28.

The students are, for the purposes of labor divided into three nearly equal divisions .-Each member of these divisions as their time approaches for field work, reports himself to Mr. Hodges, the Farm Doctor, who is supplied with a book, named a Check Roll, on each leaf of which is a blank form, with two columns for each day's work, and each page just contains the columns for one week and the names for each division. One week's work of the three divisions, therefore, occupies three whole pages. The first column contains the names of the students; the next columns are the two for Monday, in one is marked the number of hours' work, and in the other the kind of work which the student is directed to do for that day. The student as soon as his time for field work arrives, reports himself to the Farm Doctor who directs him to such field or such work as he may be required to do, and at once checks opposite his name under the appropriate day of the week his labor and what his work is. If he does not appear, or is absent, a blank is left opposite. This book is returned each Saturday afternoon to the Superintendent's office, where it is prepared for the next week's work, and where also it is used to correct and check the student's own bills.

Each student has distributed to him on every Monday, a blank tabular form, one of which, as filled out, is copied as an example. Heading of this description-

STUDENTS' DAILY AND WEEKLY ACCOUNT OF WORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1859: A. H. Canfield.

Day of week	Hours.	No. of Field.	Description of work.
Monday	3	8	Cultivating amongst
Tuesday	8	1 5	Harrow ng for corn.
Wednesday	8	5	Spading up marsh. Planting corn.
Thursday	8	5	Planting corn.
Friday	8	6	Harrowing in orchard
Saturday	1 8	5	Spading up marsh.

Work charged to following account:

On the back of this blank is printed the following directions, so that the student in filling it out, may render it as perfect and exact as possible:

blank, will refer to each lot or field in which is as yet a department in the accounts which heavy triangular harrow for the purpose of his time has been spent by the number as referred to in the list below. He will specify under "Description of work" the actual kind of work done. He will also sum up the total number of hours, affixing to the several accounts the number of hours employed therein. If employed in chopping, logging, brushing, splitting rails, fencing, ditching, draining, or any work that has for its design the improvement of land, he will affix the sum of the hours so employed to real estate account; if employed in plowing, harrowing, sowing, planting, or any work that is intended to secure crops, he will charge his time to crop account; if he has care of live stock, to live stock account; if in garden, to garden account; if on buildings, to building account; if on work not enumerated, charge it to miscellaneous farm account.

On the back is also printed the number and description of the field.

Each Monday these blanks are collected from the students by one of their number .-He sorts them into divisions, arranges them in which is said to be a distinct variety growing tured by Moir and Hunter, of Northville, was work summed up, and posted in a book called nishes crops for several years.

the Work Table, and when complete the work shows the following results in the subjoined form:

WERE TABLE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1859.								
	Real Estate.	Crops.	Boarding Hall	Buildings.	Miscellaneous	Professors.	Garden.	Live Stock.
1st Division 2d Division 8d Division	148%	151 36 11436 17036	8 8 18	636 27 27	81 ½ 6 84	18 27 27%	21 145 1143	8636 2836
Total 1431 %	89714	486%	1 19	160%	17136	17236	1281	.98

If the whole number of students had worked a full term each day, there would have been 1494 hours to each account, but there are always some absent from sickness, or by permission, so that we frequently have on Saturdays, when all regular work is done in been done, but to carry out the system with the forenoon, and there is no regular afternoon division, a class who are willing to do any work at which they may be set, and who are desirous of making up for lost time.

Following up this system for the four weeks of the month of May, and we find that

1st week in Ma	V	 	148	3736	hours.
2d week		 	138	37%	
2d week 8d week		 	148	3134	
8d week		 	148	39%	
Total		 	569	9634	hours.

These hours are divided up, and charged in

the several accounts thus—

To Real Estate, (which means the improvement of the farm by cutting down timber, logging up fallen timber, breaking up for the first time, digging ditches, or drains, spading marshes, when too wet for teams to work upon, grubbing out stumps, roots, &c., picking up and burning brush heaps, splitting rails, making fences, and all work that tends to ameliorate the land, and is done without reference to getting returns for it from mext crop, beyond the interest on first cost of land and improvements).—

170 Crops. (This includes all work connected with the growing and securing of the farm crops) 14

To Boarding House. (This includes the splitting of wood, the bringing of wood from the field, and all work that the steward may require to be done for the hall outside of the household duttes performed by his own particular help. For instance twice this month, we have detached one or two students to clear up the fallen plaster which sometimes drops from the ceiling and walls in the rooms, in large masses; once each week also the leach for draining ley, has to be emptied and filled up with ashes) Occasionally other work is required to be done.

170 Buildings. (This includes all work connected with the College or other buildings exclusive of the Boarding Hall. One of the students has the charge of keeping the college buildings wept and clean—another has charge of the Laboratorry—and there is another who has charge of the product of the Boarding Hall. One of the students has the charge of keeping the college buildings wept and clean—another has charge of the part of the first in the furnaces of the college buildings wept and clean—another has charge of the secular ringing of the bell, the sending for the mail, the writing for the Secretary, the mending and work done by carpenters, and the other incidental work which are placed under this head).—

170 Professors. (There is certain work connected with the gardens and buildings of the

To Professors. (There is certain work con-nected with the gardens and buildings of the Professors, which occupy the students to a cer-ain extent. This is charged to them on their ndividual accounts, and we give the aggregate

rojessors, when occupy the scutents to a certain extent. This is charged to them on their individual accounts, and we give the aggregate here).

To Garden. (This includes the whole division of garden hands, of which there are detailed here the 2d and 3d divisions—thirteen in all.—Much of the work done in the garden has rarely been on real estate account, as the improvements are permanent. But this will be explained more fully when that subject is treated) 170 Line Stock. (This includes the care and feeding of the live stock, and all other matters connected with them. Three of the students have the legular care assigned as a special duty, and one has the horses fed, cleaned and ready for work before breakfast each morning. The other attends to the working oxen, and another to the milk cows. There is also some incidental work that has to be done from time to time, such as taking the horses to be shod, going after feed, such as hay and oats. There are no regular pastures as yet on this farm, and, during a portion of the season, we have had neither hay nor grain and no money to buy any. Our only resource was to turn the cattle out on the rich interval land that lies between the wheat and the river, and where they have had to be herded. This has not cost so much as would the grain and hay, it is true, but the cattle have not been in such condition to do heavy work all the time, as we could have wished. Again the want of pastures compels the milk cattle to be turned out into the woods for their living. Occasionally they do not come back with that regularity which is desirable, especially when 120 persons are depending on them for milk. They have to be sought for, and this also consumes time, which has to be allowed those who do the work of searching the woods. We have no pig pen as yet that is worthy of the name even, and occasionally these pertinacious animals get out of their enclosure into the adjoining fleids, and have to be put back. This is another portion of incidental work belonging to this account, and which

Total charge to several accounts ..... 569614 ize this year, and that is a particular account size which belong to a permanent division.-After the crops are off, nearly every portion of the farm must undergo a complete reformation of the subdivisions into fields. Hence the real estate account will be charged to general account of the whole estate for this season or up to the 1st of next January.

as now laid out.

A New Clover.

#### Mangold Wurzel.

The Mangold Wurzel is a variety of the Beet, especially useful for feeding cattle, and considered superior to the turnip or rutaba go for spring use, as it remains juicy and palatable, after the turnip has become useles, on account of age. In fact the mangold wurzel are not fit to feed animals when first taken out of the ground, as they then contain an acid substance which has a tendency to scour animals which feed on them. Those who have tried this root have found that cows relish it much more after it has been kept for some months, and that they then thrive much better, than when it is given to them freshly dug. James Cathill, an English experimenter with this crop, writes that in keeping over this crop, he has found "that the proportion of sugar in the root increases considerably, whilst the pectin diminishes .-The pectic acid, is readily changed by weak acid into sugar, and as it is also transformed into sugar during the ripening process of apples, pears and other fruit, there can be little doubt that the additional quantity of sugar in old mangold has been formed at the expense of the pectin." An analysis of two varieties of this root has shown that it con-

	New.	Old.	
Water	85.18	84.68	
Gum	0.67	0.50	
Sugar	9.79	11.96	
Casein	0.89	0.26	
Albumen	0.09	0.18	
Fibre, pectin and p	ectic acid 3.08	8.81	

This will express the mangold wurzel more fully when it is compared with the analysis of the turnip, of which we give that of two varieties, on the authority of Dr. Voelcker of the Agricultural College at Circnester, Eng-

land:		
	White Globe,	Rutabaga
Water	90.48	89.46
Sugar, gum, pectin, &c	4.79	4.64
Albumenous compounds	1.14	1.44
Vegetable fibre	3.11	3.84

When the composition of the Mangold Wurzel and the Rutabaga is compared with a reference to the composition as containing alimentary substances, they are found to be as follows, in 100 parts:

Mangold. Rutabaga

It will therefore be seen that the mangold weight for weight, is to be considered the superior root; and it must be likewise borne in mind that it grows at the rate of 30 tons to the acre, where turnips would not grow over 20 tons, that it is much better adapted to grow in the dry climate of the United States to that perfection attained by the root crops in Great Britain. There is one drawback. however. The mangold, like all the beet tribe, is very sensitive to frost, and in harvesting it should be taken care of before there is any danger of injury from that cause in the fall, and it must be protected in such a manner as to secure it from being affected during the winter season.

At the farm of the State agricultural college there has been sown this season a small plot, more for trial than to depend upon it as a root crop, as its utility or its economy as a source of nutriment. eit er for milk or fattening stock . The known. The piece of ground selected is the east border of the small marsh lying to the eastward of the boarding house. A portion of this was selected that was well mixed with the sandy loam of the adjacent upland, and a portion which was the pure vegetable marsh muck, which had only one crop of turnips taken from it since it was brought under cultivation. 'The muck had been turned up with the spade, but that which was mixed with the loam, and which was on the border between the marsh It will be seen now, in what manner the and the upland was turned up with the plow. a surface on which the roller could be workwith each field. This has not been done with ed with effect. This latter implement was any of the lots except the garden, for the rea- then applied, and the whole thoroughly rolled son that only one or two are in the form or The effect of the roller on this land is surprising, it consolidates it, and makes the surface firm to the tread. The only trouble with it was, that the implement we had was not a for such work, being only a piece of a log into which wooden pins for axles had been In a future number we will give a detailed weight were sufficient to permit a good, account of the work done in some of the lots thorough piece of work to be done, but as it 23d of March, being one hundred and nine-A new variety of clover is now grown in dragged up many pieces of sod, and roots.-Belgium, called the Hybrid Red Clover, After this, the iron wheel cultivator manufactor were hay, and they were very fat when they

row when it was next applied. The harrow The Steam Plough on the Flemish Farm selected for this work was a square double har row with finer teeth than the one first applied. Two of the students followed the harrow to clear the surface of roots, sods, and many of the clumps of mossy stuff, that lay scattered about. When this was done the roller was again applied, and the surface made level -The drills were then opened for the seed with the hoe to the depth of an inch, the drills being thirty inches apart. The seed which had been procured at the seed store of Messrs. hand, being dropped about every eight inches. This, however, was done more to be sure of a started will require to be thinned out to the distance of fifteen or sixteen inches from each what irregular in shape, but it will be meas and progress of this crop.

#### Stabling Horses.

If our farmers would reflect for a moment on their erropeous mode of stabling in this country, they would not be surprised at occasionally having a sick horse to treat, but should rather wonder how their stock escaped so well. Some have their stables too close, which obliges the horse to breathe over and over again confined air, urine, &c. The horse is taken from this warm stable, with the into a chilly rain or snow, to stand in the is then brought to his stable, where he must again, for twelve hours, breathe an air confined and polluted with the ammonia from the filth and urine of his stall,

But, in this country, the converse usually obtains. After the day's labor is over, and the horse heated and wet with perspiration, we turn him into his stable, where the scarcity of boards, and the immense size of the cracks between the logs, of which his stable is built, permit the cold wind, rain, and snow. to pelt the poor animal through the night, while he lies, attempting to sleep, in cold enough (instead of immediately) before the mud and urine half way up his side. The consequence is, he is completely chilled and burned, instead of being turned in again through, and rises next morning much exhausted by his night's suffering.

When the blood is circulating freely, and all at once the horse is subjected to this sudden, severe degree of cold, the circulation is suddenly driven to internal organs, and, as the lungs are most plentifully supplied with blood vessels, and have already been irritated by breathing those stenches of hartshorn, &c., from the stable, we are not surprised to find coughs, colds, and pneumonia occasionally.

But, if the horse escape disease, do not accuse him of being an unthrifty animal, if he should lose flesh, and his coat should look a little rough; but, on the contrary, if he should be troubled with weak eyes, mange, scratches, or an occasional fit of the cholic we should not be surprised. What I wish to inculcate is, the importance of keeping the horse, as well as all other domestic animals, in as uniform a temperature as possible, especially avoiding sudden changes. The stable should be well ventilated-kept free from mud-and the cold rainy winds of Winter should be excluded.

An over-heated horse should never be stabled wet, but rubbed dry; and, if the weather is greatly add to his comfort.

If care be taken in this way, and our nd Planter.

Fatting Sheep. tlemen who think that sheep must be steepwell constructed one, and was not well fitted ed in a decoction of tobacco, to kill ticks, had them quite two bushels of oil meal each, and was the best to be kad, the most was made of teen days. The first seventy-nine days I fed went away; they were full blooded Spanish alphabetical order, files them neatly and hands as great a weight of crop as the old Red. It applied. This implement loosened a portion merinos. If I could get larger sheep, I think them to the Superintendent. With the aid bears a flower white inside, and red outside, of the surface about five feet in width, bring. I could do better; still, merino sheep are readof an assistant, these accounts are immediate- exactly as if a white flower had been dipped ing all the sods and foul stuff to the surface, ily fatted, and they like them very well in the ly taken and compared with the c'eck roll, in red coloring, and so stained the tips. It and pulverized the soil to the depth of six Albany and New York markets when fat. the number of hours under each kind of lasts longer than the common clover, and fur-inches, leaving the lands in small rid.es, or John Johnston, near Geneva, N. Y., May drills, that worked admirably under the har | 20, in Ohio Farmer.

## of Prince Albert.

FROM THE LONDON FARMERS' MAGAZINE,

Having been invite 1 by Mr. Fowler to be present at the working of his steam plough on the Flemish farm of his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Windsor, we went thither on the 20th of last month. Upon arrival, we found the plough working under a disadvantage, the land being a stiff clay, very rough, lying on the slope of a rising ground, and Bloss & Co.; of Detroit, was then sown by having previously been stirred with a grubber, so that altogether it was impossible to make clean and sightly work. The land was also crop, than with any design to grow the plants being manured with farm yard dung before so close together, as the plants when well the plough, which was thereby greatly impeded by the lumps choking the shares, readering frequent stoppages necessary to clear other. The whole quantity of seed sown was it away. In other respects, the machine a pound, and we found it enough for about a worked with great ease and regularity, finishquarter of an acre. The piece sown is some. jug off the "skewlings" in a workmanlike manner. This, we conceive, is the most diffiured before the crops come off, and we hope cult part of the work of a steam plough; but also to report from time to time the growth we saw several such corners that were finished as well as could have been done by the common plough. The rest of the field, which was more level, had been already ploughed to the depth of six or eight inches, and exhibited a very clean and regular furrow slice. A small portion of it had been subsoiled, with Cotgreave's plough, to the depth of twelve inches; but the steward, Mr. Bremner, did not consider it desirable to bring so much of the cold subsoil to the surface so late in the spring, the land being intended for mangel wurzel or swedes-we could not learn which. pores of his skin open, and suddenly plunged There were three ploughs attached to the machine, and Mr. Grieg, the superintendent pasture, or be worked for twelve hours. He in the absence of Mr. Fowler, estimated the quantity of land turned over by them per day of ten hours, at eight acres, which on such a soil, may be considered equal to the work of ten pairs of horses and the common ploughs. The cost is 8s (\$2.00) per acre.

The grubber was at work at the same time and performed its part exceedingly weil. It had five tines, and went to the depth of twelve inches, bringing to the surface the couch grass and other weeds. This operation, we think, ought to have been performed long ploughing, to allow of these being collected by the plough. A part of the field was left unfinished, we presume to be so cleaned before being finally ploughed.

We went over two other fields that had recently been ploughed by the same machine, each of which exhibited a clean and regular furrow slice; nor did we perceive in them any breaks, or unturned portions of the land .-The whole ploughing is necessarily "on the flat," without any intervening furrows; and whether it can be considered that these ventilators of the corn field are compensated for by the land saved, remains to be seen.

The recent alterations made by the patentee in the apparatus have greatly facilitated the working. The direct application of the power to the ploughs, by which the length of the working rope, and consequently the danger of breakage, are so much reduced, is a manifest improvement upon the original plan, in which the rope embraced the whole area of the field, or that portion of it taken at one working.

With regard to the economic part of the the question of steam ploughing as at present severe, a blanket should be thrown over him practiced, we consider the direct saving of while he is cooling; and a fresh supply of expense, as between it and the common straw occasionally thrown into his stall, will plough, unimportant; and were there no other source of profit, we should say it would ani- not be sufficiently great to render it desirable mals regularly fed and watered, we will keep to substitute it for horse power, or to disturb Norz -The student, in filling out this time account is kept with the students. There The next process was to drag it down with a our stock in order on one-third less feed than for it the present arrangement of the farm we make use of under the present system; The great advantage is to be found in the it has not been deemed worth while to organ- breaking all the clods and lumps, and making and, while our stock would enjoy a compar- economy of time, and the rapidity with which ative immunity from disease, our consciences the work can be performed; and still more in would surely rest easier .- Southern Farmer the increased production consequent on deep culture and timely sowing, both of which may be secured by it. The system, however, is I fatted 507 sheep, and twenty cattle last yet in its infancy, and does but just demonstrate winter. I regretted that some of those gen- the practicability of applying the power of steam to the cultivation of the soil. We look for a much greater development of it, thus not come and examined mine. I did not feed applied, approaching nearer to that it has attained in other great departments of industry; fitted. Neither its circumference nor its only forty days' hay. I commenced feeding fully worked out before the general body of and its economic properties must be more the 23d of November, and fed them until the agriculturists will be induced to adopt so important a change in their mode of conducting their business. Steam must reign alone, if was the best to be kad, the most was made of teen days. The first seventy-nine days I fed at all, and can not, with advantage, be associated with animal or manual power, except the roller, a square harrow was applied which straw for fodder; and forty days, one half as subordinate agents, of whice when it has pound to each per day, with very good clover hay, and they were very fat when they went away; they were full blooded Spanish direct their attention to an extended application of steam-power to all the operations of husbandry, which alone can render it a truly economic agent, and to which we assuredly believe it is destined ultimately to attain.

\* This is a provincial (Norfolk) term derived from the word ekete, oblique, and indicates those angular or irreg-ular portions of a field remaining after the square has been ploughed

## The Garden & Orchard.

Transactions of the American Pomological Society.

REPORT OF THE STANDING FRUIT COMMITTEE FOR NUMBER SEVEN.

The following are reported as the "Best Varieties of Pears, on pear stock, for an or-

chard of one hundred trees.' 

The pear has been planted, in this State, only to a limited extent, and very little of the experience of cultivators of this fruit has been given to the public. The writer, therefore, is obliged to rely largely upon his individual experience, and the general reputation of the fruits in question.

In an orchard of the extent contemplated in the above list, the trees, when once fully in bearing, would produce a large surplus for sirable that such surplus should consist of winter varieties. With pears, however, especially at the west, there has never been a there is consequently no demand for them. The surplus of this fruit should, therefore, consist of summer and autumn varieties. Indeed, it becomes the orchardist to consider the subject well before planting this fruit, for acquainted with the Seckel, this name hive to a new place and placing the new the market, as, although one of the most profitable of investments, when conducted under suitable circumstances, the chances of come a favorite market fruit, were it not for failure are far greater than with the apple. The following are some of the causes of

failure in the planting of this fruit:

It is decidedly fastidious in its choice of soils, and, oftentimes, the best chosen localities fail to suit all varieties.

It is impatient of the neglect to which so large a proportion of our orchards are subjected, whether it be of cultivation or of pruning.

It is subject to more diseases than the apple, among which we would mention fireblight, in its various forms, the premature dropping of the leaves, and canker.

The earlier varieties are exceedingly short lived, and all require much care and experience, for the proper management of the ripening process.

Much skill will be needed with the earliest varieties, especially if the market be not readily accessible, to enable the grower to get them off his hands in good order, and before they shall decay at the core.

Finally, many varieties are such tardy bearers as to severely tax the patience of planters, and to furnish but too much ground for the adage, "He that plants pears, plants for his heirs.

On the other hand, when these difficulties are properly met and provided for, such a plantation will doubtless yield an abundant return for the additional expense and risk incurred.

The first six varieties on the list, (Madelaine, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Tyson, Rostiezer and Bartlett,) are excellent and well known varieties, constituting a perfect succession, in this climate, from sometime in July, to the last of September. They are, however, not without their faults. For orchard culture, (as is here contemplated,) we need a better grower than Bloodgood, and, for market, a more beautiful fruit. Dearborn's Seedling is decidedly too small, and Tyson is too tardy a bearer for these days of magnetic Nor did I kill more than a dozen bees at any is well known that some swarms will throw off below it, should be more or less inclined to when it had perfected its labors. telegraphs and Young America. Its place is on the quince. It is, however, very prolific when once in bearing. Bartlett enjoys the enviable notoriety of occupying a place on every list reported to the Society; rural employment, to give this hive a trial for and its number might even be increased with great propriety.

Flemish Beauty is a fine, vigorous, hardy tree, a tolerably early bearer, and the fruit large, beautiful and good; but it is so shortlived that it will seldem much outlast the Bartlett. It will, especially if allowed to ripen on the tree, often become utterly worthless, before the eye can detect any sign of decay. As it is not needed to complete a succession, it would be well, (at least in this region,) to drop it, and plant, instead, the same number spring, and do not work on warm days, it is poverish the rest. of Swan's Orange; a variety equally vigorous, hardy and prolific; coming into bearing very young; always of fine quality, and large size, and keeping through October.

Beurre d'Anjou is supposed to be very little known in this State. So far as it has been tried at the east, it meets with unqualifi- few bees. ed praise, and will, probably, sustain the po-

Orange for profit.

Sheldon is one of our newer, native pears, originating in Western New York. It is reyet too soon to consider its character as established in our State.

Buffum is one of those varieties which, without claiming to be of the highest quality,

durable on account of its superior quality .-

supply in the market, of winter sorts, and March, which, if true, adds to its value as a member of the list; as it is the only variety that will keep much beyond January.

sometimes is,) Wirter Seckel; as, to a person of the comb and honey-removing the old give a very just idea of its character. It is hive on the old stand. The swarm from exceedingly prolific, and would, doubtless, be- which the queen was taken were in a state of its awkward habit of growth.

Beurre d' Aremburg is one of the richest and highest flavored of our winter pears, and appears to succeed well in this for something. After that all was quiet, and State. At the recent meeting of the Pomo- for three days scarce a bee could be seen outlogical Society a proposition was made to side the hive. On the fourth day on examinstrike it from the list for general cultivation, ing the hive it was found that they had eight plants, when transplanting them, will defend them but it was negatived. It is said to be a poor royal cells already completed. On this last from the attacks of the cut worm. About one grower, and to canker badly at the east. In day of the month it is found that they have the writer's grounds, however, it is liable to destroyed all but two. As they invariably neither of these objections.

In this immediate vicinity, the Sterling Pear would be preferred to any other variety of its season to plant for profit, as it is a strong, hardy tree, and the fruit very beautiful, and of fine size. It would come in between the Bloodgood and the Bartlett.

It should doubtless be a leading object, in planting a family orchard, to distribute the varieties over as much of the season as possible. For this purpose it might be desirable to add to the list a few trees of Beurre Gris d' Hiver Nouvian, and Doyenne d' Alencon, thus prolonging the pear season till April.

Plymouth, May 30th, 1859.

#### The Movable Comb Bee Hive.

T. T. LYON.

When I wrote you before a few words common sense bee-hive t had ever seen, or

I will, if you please, give you a little histo themselves. And I trust I shall be able to make some suggestions which may be useful to the inexperienced.

The first thing of importance in starting an Apiary, is the choice of your stocks. If undertaken in the spring, wait till the bees strawberry time has doubtless had the effect of work lively and select those which are carry-stimulating the resolves of the owners, to have ing in bee-bread, or pollen, and water freely. This is a sure indication that the swarm has a fertile queen, and that all is right within. It rich soil for them to run into, and by thinning bees are crawling listlessly about the hive in out the weaker ones, that they may not rob and impositively certain that something is wrong and the swarm will not be prosperors. The also many of the weaker suckers, leaving only weight of a hive is a very uncertain guide as about six to each square foot to perfect themselves to the value of the swarm. It may contain an for bearing another season. The fall bearing excess of old, thick, mouldy comb, or an ex- kinds are much aided by having the bearing cess of poor honey and bee-bread and very about this time, say to within two feet. There are

white Doyenne and Belle Lucrative, (Fondante d'Automne,) are well known standard considerable distance, a few whifs of smoke from burning cotton rags must be blown into the list.

The midew on the Gooseberry will appear about this time. It is now a pretty well ascertain.

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Oswego Beurre is a fine late variety, not that a bee cannot get out. In this way they on a spring wagon if possible.

I have a swarm which must have lost its queen during the past winter. It was purcommended by the Pomological Society for chased quite early and without the precaution general cultivation, but although it may ulti- of an examination when the bees were at mately prove to be all that we expect, it is work. The bees in this hive are constantly over-cropping is likely; but as soon as they seem diminishing in numbers, but I hope now to give them, in a day or two a young queen, nearly mature; that is, nearly ready to burst her cell and come out. I might long ago have so many desirable characteristics, as to have united them to another stock, as this be eminently deserving of a place on the list. hive affords all the facilities for uniting Seekel is a fine, hardy, beautiful growing swarms, but I wished to try the experiment tree, and the fruit has long been considered of giving them a sealed queen cell. One who than this shrub, whose wood and foliage are dark the standard of excellence. There are, how- has never seen one of the movable-frame ever, two serious drawbacks upon its charac- hives, can scarcely form an idea how easily ter. It is a very tardy bearer, and the fruit and readily every desirable operation may be feet high in its native country. It is quite hardy when produced, is so small as to be only en- performed. In this case, I want to give the queenless stock the means of raising a new In fact, it is strictly an amateur fruit. The queen for themselves. With any other hive number should be diminished at least one this would be impossible and the swarm must the market. With apples, it was thought de. half, in favor of some more profitable variety. perish. But with this the simp e process is to Lawrence is an excellent and profitable va- lift out a frame containing the royal cell, riety. According to Field's Pear Culture, it shake off the bees, and place it in the hive may be ripened any time from November to which is queenless, and the work is done-the hives being all of one size.

On the 20th of last month I divided a large swarm, putting the queen and a portion of sects that trouble the rose, the Monthly recom great excitement and restlessness on finding ed with water, and sulphur thrown upon it, and their governess gone, and during the first day they were continually running about the out- foliage. In using this remedy, however, the greatside of the hive as though in anxious search start a large number of these royal cells, it would seem that the dread of being left queenless is so great, they are determined there shall be no failure and so make ample preserve his plums, used the whale-oil soap, putting provision; and when the process is so far ad-type of the tree. This was done as often as vanced as to leave no doubt that a perfect three or four times a week, and oftener in case queen will be produced from a certain cell, the of rain. About one pound of the soap was used to others are demolished and the whole attention eight gallons of water. is given to this. It is a good plan in the use of the movable-frame hive to divide one swarm in every five or six, a week before the time of general dividing takes place so that a seldom required more than once, when the odor sealed queen-cell may be had for each swarm from which the queen is taken, though this was not done in the above case for reasons which it is not necessary to give. My design forty-eight hours before syringing the tree. now is to divide immediately all strong and healthy stocks and thus end the swarming for the season. If there is danger of natural about the Langstroth movable comb hive, I swarming hereafter-later in the season it had not had much experience with it; and, will be a very easy chore to prevent it with though I felt well assured it was the most this hive. This may be questioned by oldbee-keepers who have never witnessed the heard of, and had no reason to doubt that it management of bees in any but the box-hive, would realize to the bee-keeper all that or in the ordinary patents so generally circuwas claimed for it, yet I could not speak with lated. To prevent swarming then, with the the confidence in reference to its general ad- Langetroth hive, lift out the frames, one after vantages over all other hives that I now can. the other and cut out the queen cells. As the Since the 10th of April I have transferred bees never swarm until a young queen is from the old box hive to this, a dozen swarms about coming from her cell, this will quickly -many of them very large swarms, and said change the whole order of things, and the only when I accidentally injured a bee, which however, that in a long honey gathering seahappened but three times through the whole. son, the process must be repeated, as it one transfer, and sometimes not that number. three or four new colonies in a season; and horizontal direction, according to their The beech tree, therefore, recommends itself with the common hives this cannot be prery of my operations thus far, hoping it may vented; though a late swarm may be made induce others, interested in this branch of to return to the parent hive, by catching the queen and destroying her.

CHAS. BETTS. Yours truly

#### HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Hints for the Fruit Garden.

"some more of them" another year. Where this is decided on, take care to give the runners every chance to perfect themselves, by providing good

fruit-bearing canes should at once be cut out, and rious difficulties. some who slyly hint that many of this class owe When the swarm is to be removed to any their sole reputation to this practice; but this is

sorts, and will bear planting to almost any comb; then the hive may be carefully invert- the leaf, will be followed by an attack of mildew ed and a cloth spread over and fastened so on the part so injured. The Gooseberry luxuriates naturally in mountain districts, and in a moist atmosphere, and as soon as our dry seasous com supposed to be extensively tested in this have an abundance of air and may be carried mence, the leaves are injured and mildew appears State. The fruit, in the writer's grounds, has any distance with safety, if the hive is kept Any thing, therefore, that will favor moisture been known to crack-would prefer Swan's bottom up. Bees should always be moved about the bush, will prevent mildew. Partial shade, salt hay, deep soil, and similar experiments may be tried.

Pears and Apples, especially those on dwarf stocks, oeght not to be allowed to bear too freely; the irreparable injury, and often death, of the tree is frequently attributable to this mistake. So long as a tree appears to grow freely, no injury from to have no inclination to make wood, something is wrong, and it should not be permitted to bear much fruit. Attention will now be required to the nice operation of summer pruning .- Gardener's

Japan Maple.

(Acer japonicum atropurpureum.)-Nothing is more beautifut in Japan gardens, writes M. Siebold, purple, forming clusters of leaves in lieu of flowers, seeming like monstrous bouquets of very dark flowers, reflected with fire. It grows ten to fifteen in the Belgian gardens, and as the Gingko and other Japan trees are hardy with us it is to be hoped that this may prove equally so, and thus be come a great acquisition.—Hovey's Magazine.

To Keep June Roses in Bloom.

The Gardener's Monthly says, "as soon as the first flowers are fairly faded they should be cut off several buds below the flower; from the shoots which will then be encouraged to push from the remaining buds, a very free bloom will be received in the course of a few weeks."

To kill the green fly, and other thin skinned in-Winter Nelis may well be called, (as it the bees into a new hive, with a portion also mends plunging the branches into water heated to 125° and says that he has repeated the experiment without injuring the plants.

Some grape-growers have recommended as preventive of mildew, that lime should be sprinkl the fumes be permitted to penetrate among the est caution is necessary, or the experimentor may wake up to find his vines covered with dead leaves

Protection from Worms.

A strip of paper about three inches wide, wrap ped loosely around the stems of tomato or cabbage inch of the paper should be beneath the ground.

As the Curculio season is at hand, we give be low the various methods resorted to by different fruit growers for saving their plums :

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, to

The Germantown Telegraph says: " A plan tried last season in this vicinity, which proved quite effectual, is to dip bunches of rags in gas-tar, and hang them upon the trees, to be renewed, though has disappeared,"

Another effectual wash is made by dissolving half a peck of slaked lime and two pounds of flowers of sulphur in a bucket of water-to stand

#### Summer Pruning.

In his "Theory of Horticulture," Dr. Lindof summer pruning, with the design to make well formed pyramid heads:

"There is no difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of branches, at proper distances, by observing the following directions: Plant a maiden tree in autumn; allow it to tle or no bending; train it upright, whilst When the Raspberry has done bearing, the old shoot. But it is not to be done without se-

> will rarely take that direction; on the contra- spected, and even made ornamental. ry, they will generally diverge at an angle of

well-conditioned pyramid pear-trees, means must be adopted to maintain vigor in the lower tiers of branches, and repress over-luxuriance in the upper.

With the view of invigorating the lower, permit the shoots to grow without restraint till September, and then bend them towards a borizontal position. They will thus be much stronger than if they had been made to follow a horizontal direction from the beginning. Shorten them a little at the winter pruning, in order to obtain a stronger winter shoot than would otherwise be produced. Cut to a side bud; one on the upper side would produce a stronger shoot, but the latter could not be brought down without occasioning an unsightly bend. Besides a leader, some other shoots will probably be produced; let them grow, for their foliage will assist forming channels or layers of wood containing channels, for the transmission of sap along these branches in the following season. The growing shoot should have its point elevated till September, as before. No reduction of foliage connected with the lower branches should be made by summer pruning. Their leading shoots must not be overshaded.

In order to prevent excessive luxuriance in the upper branches, recourse must be had to summer pruning as the most efficient means. The shoots should be trained borizontally from their origin, their points depressed instead of elevated. In short, they must be subjected to a treatment generally reverse of that recommended for the lower branches."

#### A Beech Hedge.

Alexander Forsyth of Manchester, England, suggets that the young Beech tree be used as a hedge plant, and we think it well worthy of a trial, where a quick growing, strong, hardy shelter is wanted for gardens. He observes in an article on the subject which we find in the Farmer's Magazine:

"Deciduous trees like the thorn are always objectionable as hedge plants since their sheltering properties are always least just at the time when their services are most needed; and if we could get our holly trees to grow quickly, they would set the matter quite at rest as to what plants we should make our

hedges of. The yew, were it not po'sonous to cattle, would be an equally great boon to the farmer as hedge plant; but with all of its beauty it is but of slow growth, and for one hundred

years or more is but a small tree. The thorn, the holly, and the yew are all costly if planted when they are over three feet in height; consequently they are planted very young; and two rows of posts and rails, chartered for the occasion, have to take charge of their childhood, and a good supply of manure to their roots adds no small item of expense to their culture. It is far otherwise with the beechen tree." It can be planted full-size at once for a hedge ; for you can purchase at most nurseries beech plants five or six feet high, and that at a very moderate price considering the importance of the plant when got of the proper hedge size. I have seen a tall beech hedge planted in two rows, one line sloping to the east at an angle of 45 degrees. ley thus explains the principles and practice and the other to the west, both tied here and there to keep them close. This hedge was full grown the day it was planted; and twenty years afterwards, when I saw it last, it was a fine beech hedge, forming a beautiful object, a substantial fence, and an excellent shelter both in summer and winter, for the old adage establish itself for one year, and then head it is, that the beech is the wisest tree, for keepback to a good eye, a few buds from its base. ing its old coat till it sees how the new one Let one shoot grow as strong and uprigt as suits it. In this respect it is quite an exceppossible during the summer, and head it back tion to deciduous trees, which, when in good to within thirteen inches of the ground in au- health, drop their leaves one and all when to be "very cross;" but I have been stung bees will remain contented. It often happens that the shoot springing from it may form lit if the separation of this organ from the tree had little to do with the three or four shoots, from buds immediately obeyed a law that gave it leave to go in peace

strength; the strongest should be most de- to us on the score of economy as well as on pressed. These three or four constitute the that of speed; for it is cheap in the first incommencement of the first or lower tier. For stance, and requires no paling to make a fence; the next tier, head back the upright leader to thereby lessening the outlay, and acting imwithin eight en inches of its base, if the soil mediately as a hedge, it allows cultivation to is rich; if not, to fifteen inches; and from the proceed under its protection. But the great shoots produced in the following season from advantage of beech hedges is that they can buds, just under the cut, train a shoot for a give shelter to any desirable height, and still leader, and three or four somewhat horizon- can be kept at the height of a man if prefered. tally, as before, for a second. Precisely in Their yellowish-brown color in winter is decithis manner tier after tier is started, till the dedly pleasing; and I have seen some beautitree attains its assigned height. All this can ful shapes clipped in single plants, standing be effected in accordance with the natural dis- above the hedge, as starers, globes, pyramids, position of the tree to form an upright stem, and the like. And where beech hedges are and with the tendency of the sap to devel- used as shelter to a nice farmhouse, or villa ope the uppermost buds of a shortened residence, a little taste on the part of the owner or occupier in this way is certainly praiseworthy: where a thing is useful and essential-The shoots started for horizontal branches ly necessary it may with good reason be re-

Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, had a beech 45°. This may, and should be overcome by hedge as a back to one of his orchard-houses; tying down. The disparity of vigor in the and in this way he imitated the climate of the upper, as compared with the lower branches, south of France, and produced the fruits of is a more serious affair. If allowed, the for- such a climate successfully without fire heat, mer will soon overgrow the latter, and the simply by a glass roof and boarded ends and pyramid will ultimately become inverted. It front. To invalids such a house would be a

#### FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. A First Class French Country Garden.

TRANSLATED FROM THE REVUE HORTICOLE.

a new attempt.

examination of results on the ground. In of trees trained against it en cordon vertical. fact, however great the attention of the hearknow nothing of the subject, a lesson in the of short pruning. open air is beneficial to those who already unhe has much to acquire. Every lover of fruit. botany will recall with pleasure and regret the rural excursions directed by the last of the Jussieus; the science became a hundred times pleasures of a walk, and the botanist in his study, working microscope in hand, found there an agreeable recreation from his toil?

Struck with the utility of placing before the eyes of his pupils the results of the improved method which he teaches and to make up for the want of a model fruit garden, at Company of France had generously conceded at Paris on the evening before starting cooled was considerably diminished. Those who wall. feared to accompany M. Du Breuil on this visit will doubtless regret it, for their anticipations were happily not realized, and the lecpresent, and are glad to be able to give an account of it to our raaders.

The Chateau de Vervaine, about 21 miles from Alencon, on the road to Brittany, besides possessing the finest orchard in France, has a park of at least 120 acres. We will not stop, however, to give a detailed descrip- right. tion of this park, kept up in good style, and affording, with its pieces of water, cascades, and varied surface, a great variety of views .h occurred at frequent intervals.

our visit consists of four inclosures, adjoining quality than from a wall. each other, and surrounded by walls; the area of the whole is nearly 31 acres. It contain- Vines about 14 inches apart. They are train- Tiles and Machines. ed four years ago a number of wall trees, the ed with single perpendicular and opposite entirely overshaded, and were also prejudicial to the wall trees, to which they were too closely planted. Moreover, owing to the along the sides of the wall and espalier bormoisture of the climate, they soon became ders; their total extent is 2348 feet. The covered with moss, which, besides giving them trees are planted 61 feet apart, and about a a melancholy aspect, affected their production and longevity to a considerable extent.

M. Du Breuil was then employed to remein the produce of fruit. This condition, sufficiently embarrassing, was strictly fulfilled by the application of the newsystem of the learnare trained in the form of goblets on wire ed arboriculturist, the principal advantage of which consists in inducing a full state of bearing eight years sooner than by the old mode

To obtain this result, M. Du Breuil com-

menced by planting afresh, en cordon oblique (in oblique lines,) the greater part of the walls where the produce of the trees had become almost insignificant.

The next thing was to replace the trees in Our readers know what a great impulse an the open ground distributed round the kitchimportant branch of horticulture-the scien- en garcen quarters. It is here that the methfific management of dessert fruits-has receiv- od of M. Du Brouil presents the greatest ined of late years through M. Du Breuil; this novation. He distributed over a third of one active and able professor, besides the courses of the enclosures double espaliers, with perwhich he gives in Paris at the Conservatoire pendicular arms (en cordon vertical,) disposed des Arts et Metiers, is extending his teaching in the middle of four parallel beds, running straw coping projecting nearly 2 feet, and by over all parts of France to numerous hearers north and south. These beds were 61 feet who could not otherwise have the opportuni- wide and 138 feet long, and reparated by footty to listening to him. The success which at- paths 3 feet 3 inches wide. The trellises were bottom of the wall. The espaliers, owing to tends the lessons of this eminent arboricultu formed of upright laths, about 1 foot apart, the manner in which the wires that steady the rist, and the constantly increasing number of with a strong post 51 inches diameter, and 9 posts are placed, may easily be protected by his pupils, has induced him this year to make feet 9 inches high, at every 193 feet. The Mr. Du Breuil has long since found that iron wires having their extremities fixed in lessons given in the theatre, however clear the walls, and which crossed each other at the they may be, require to be accompanied by an top of the pists. Each line bears two rows

When the espalier trees which have been ers, the ability of the Professor to describe, planted two years bear fruit, all the conical and his skill to illustrate by sketching, there trees will be cut down, and the ground which years old, are already in bearing. In another is in natural science a means of teaching they occupy cropped with vegetables to make more rapid and more certain by the inspec- up for the space taken up by the new ar- the wall, and will be in full bearing. The tion of the objects themselves, especially if rangement. We will now follow M. Du Brethese are living things, taken in their ordinary uil in the examination of the different kinds state of existence, and in the different phases of trees, some of which have been reserved the old mode it required on the average 16 of their growth. Excellent for those who for a practical demonstration of his new mode

Pears .- Wall trees, in oblique lines, der stand it. One may have made great im- against a south aspect, are composed of provements at home, looked closely at that varieties of winter fruit; the trees are plant- lation it will be found that on equal surfaces which has been done by his neighbors, and be- ted at 16 inches apart along a wall 410 feet lieve himself far advanced; but let him go be- long. Two-thirds of this length have been yond two or three departments, he will see planted three years. They cover two-thirds new and ingenious methods, and will find that the height of the wall, and have already borne

Double perpendicular espaliers: the trees are planted about a foot apart along 344 feet, or we may say 688 feet of single espalier. more attractive when it was mingled with the These trees, which occupy two lines and a half of the new plantation above mentioned, have been planted two years; they consist of summer and autumn varieties. Old trees, trained horizontally against a north wall, are the only ones of the old p'antation which will be preserved.

Peaches are planted 16 inches apart against Paris, M. Du Breuil got up an excursion, on an east aspect wall, 180 feet long, and trained the 22d of March last, to the Chateau de in oblique lines. The trees have been plant Vervaine, situated near Alencon, and belong- ed three years, and have almost reached the ing to the family of Rattier. His invitation top of the wall. The short pinching has sucreceived a warm response, and each one hast- ceeded perfectly. The stems were almost hid ened to provide himself with a ticket at single by the number of flowers borne on the spurs. | tion. fare, a reduction which the Western Railway Along 75 feet of the same aspect the trees were trained in the same manner, but planted on his occasion. Unfortunately the weather 21 feet apart, and the shoots pinched at greater length. The trees, three years old, the enthusiasm, and the number of amateurs and very fine, have reached the top of the

Cherries .- Against 144 feet of south wall, the trees were planted 16 inches apart. They are three years old and had nearly reached ture, in which the party took a lively interest the top of the wall; they were covered with was given in favorable weather. We were flower buds. Others were planted about a foot apart, along 138 feet of double espalier.

Plums.-Against a south wall, 98 feet long, with a south aspect, the trees were planted all kinds of stock, but on account of the short-16 inches apart, and trained in oblique lines; and against 69 feet of double espalier the trees were about a foot apart and trained up-

Apricots -Planted 16 inches apart as a single espalier, and trained in oblique lines.-The espalier, 138 feet long, is sheltered on the of Macomb county. The list of premiums We will merely remark on the number and west side by straw mats from top to bottom, beauty of the evergreen trees, such as Arau- and by a straw coping projecting 23 inches. carias and many of Conifers; together with This shelter is necessary from the middle of Taxodium distichum and American Oaks, February until the end of May; they are then removed, and by this means Apricots ripened The fruit garden which was the object of in the open air are obtained of much better

Vines -A wall 108 feet long is planted with greate: part of which were in bad condition, laterals. Another wall, 98 feet long, is planttrees in the open ground, trained in the coni- ed with Vines 27 inches apart, trained with a cal form, and planted in the borders round single perpendicular and alternate laterals each of the vegetable quarters. By this bad These walls have an east aspect, and and are management, which is still too much adopted, covered with glass, the humidity of the clithe trees injured the crops, which they almost mate being unfavorable for the ripening of find out that their lowlands, and stiff soils

Apples .- These are trained horizontally foot from the edge of the walks.

Curra ts .- These are trained vertically against a dwarf wall facing the west, length dy this state of things, but to avaid at the 98 feet. Also against an espalier 4 feet high same time any diminution, however temporary, and 138 feet in length. They are planted 8 inches apart.

> Gooseberries.-Eighteen plants of these framework.

> Raspberries .- Cultivated in line against dwarf wall 164 feet long, facing the west.

> The total extent of walls and espaliers is thus described:

	Feet.
Pears on walls	876
" on espaliers	688
Peaches on walls	255
Cherries on walls	144
" on espaliers	275
Plums on walls	98
" on espaliers	138
Apricots on espallers	133
Vines on glazed wall	206
" in pits	801
Currants on walls	98
" on espaliers	138
Raspberries in line	
Apples trained.horizontally	
	-

The crop of stone-fruits is secured by thin canvas attached to the edge of the coping, and slanting to 4 feet 10 inches from the thin canvas, which is left on for a longer or entire system was kept in its place by strong shorter time according to the state of the weather.

We have already stated that by the new nethod adopted by M. Du Breuil there is a considerable decrease in the time required for the formation of the trees. Indeed, the wall trees at Vervaine, although only three or four three years they will have reached the top of perpendicular espaliers, planted last year, will be completely formed in five years; while by years for the complete formation of wall trees and 14 years for standards or pyramids.

This early bearing has no prejudicial effect on the quantity of fruit produced. On calcuof wall the length of fruit-bearing wood trained in oblique lines will be just as much as if trained horizontally; and the perpendicular espaliers will yield on the same extent of ground a crop greater by one-half than trees in the conical form.

Such are the results of the transformation directed by M. Du Breuil, and carried out with rare skill by the active and intelligent gardener at the Chateau de Vervaine, M. Chouquet.

The transformation is now complete, and the result is the finest fruit garden established in modern times. Its extraordinary extent, the attention paid to keeping the ground and the trees, the good arrangement of the shelters, the elegance and strength of the espaliers, and above all the application of the improved practice of modern arboriculture render it a complete model garden which one cannot behold without the greatest admira-

#### FARM MISCELLANEA.

The Utica Horse Show.

The enterprising stock breeders in and around Utica, Macomb county, have organized themselves into a company under the title of "The Utica Association for the Improvement of Stock," and are to hold their first exhibition on Wednesday the 29th inst. They have a beautiful piece of ground near the village, fitted up for their use, and which they have leased for a term of years.

The Association is for the improvement of ness of time for preparation this spring, this first exhibition will be for horses only. J. B. St John is president, and Seymour Brownell, secretary, and we notice among the Executive Committee the names of some of the most substantial men and best stock breeders offered amounts to \$250.

There will also be a trial of Reapers and Mowers on the ground. Manny's, Kirby's, Allen's and Aultman & Miller's are already entered.

Letters of inquiry in regard to the exhibition, addressed to the Secretary, S. Brownell, Utica, Mich., will meet with prompt atten-

We are pleased to note that Daines' Tile Machine is being appreciated in Ohio, as a that State this spring. The maker is also this season. The Oakland farmers begin to wont work without facilities are afforded for seasons to promote the growth of crops. Mixed Food.

A bushel of carrots and a bushel of oats are as good for a horse, at moderate work, as two bushels of oats-not because the carrots contain us much nutriment as the oats, for they do not; but they aid the digestive ornutritive principles in both. When horses are continually fed on oats, much of the food would otherwise trample under foot.

Membrino Chief owned by Hon. James B. of the forehead. Clay, and said to be the fleetest trotter in Kentucky. His dam was of Messenger stock elected to Congress, Membrino Chief was that bids fair to equal his sire.

We advise stock raisers to make further inquiries.

The Ohio State Fair for 1859.

held in the north-western part of the State. mington, and Cincinnati Railroad, and is distant from that city 179 miles. The fair is to lieve that the natives had better cattle than the 19th of September. J. H. Klippart is lius Cæsar was born. the Corresponding Secretary, and his address is the State Agricultural Rooms, Columbus, the present middle horn breeds of Britain .-

An Arab Bought.

S. Lester Taylor, of Cincinnati, has purchased a bay Arab Stallion, lately the property of Sir William Eyere, and which he rode at the battle of Alma, when in the Crimea .-This horse is described as 141 hands high, and as weighing about 900 pounds. He was a the forest have no stronger marks of original picked horse.

The Devon Herd Book.

The 2d volume of the American Devon Herd Book, is almost ready to be issued from the press. Sanford Howard is the editor. The Silk Fowl.

The little fowl, sometimes called the Nesilky texture of its plumage, is a native of China and Japan, and, we believe, of some small rose-comb, a blue earlobe, and blue they are still the same homogeneous race. legs; the delicate integument which covers the bones is dark, like the outer skin, and while yielding beef of the best possible quallored eggs.

ed this little account wants careful fosternumber of his machines have been sent to mothers to rear pheasants, or any similar birds requiring careful, good-tempered mothhaving an unprecedented demand for his tiles ers, he cannot improve on them, while, if handsome and bred with care, they have the extra merit of generally winning prizes themselves in the various classes. They are the water to be drained from them at the right often five toed, but it is not imperative.—London Field.

Cattle.

THE DEVONS AS A BEEF BREED.

The races of British cattle, known as the middle-horn breeds, are the ancient, aboriginthem by Prof. Nilsson, in his work on " Ex- ers, the slanting direction of the shoulder,

tinet and Existing Bovine Animals," he classes We are glad to inform our readers inte- them as the smallest of the ox tribe, that had ested in raising horses, of an opportunity lived wild in that portion of the globe: the that does not often occur, of obtaining one whole length from the muzzle to the end of of the best bred colts in the country at a the rump bone, he supposes to have been low figure. A friend who visited the resi- about six feet eight inches; and from the dence of James Birney, Esq., at Bay City, slenderer make of its bones, it rather resemin Bay county, tells us that he saw there a bled the deer than our present ox; the forehorse colt that bids fair to be one of the head upwards over the eyes is flattened; bebest of horses in the State. He will be tween the eyes is a more or less considerable three years old in July, and was bred at depression; the horn cores are sma'l, cylin-Ashland, the farm of Hon. H. Clay of Ken- drical, and curved forward, but sometimes, tucky. He was sired by the celebrated though very seldom, downwards in the plane

Whether this species of animal is, as sup. posed, the progenitor of the middle horn and one of the best mares owned by Col. races of cattle in Britain, or not, they (the Thompson. When Hon. J. B. Clay was middle horns) have existed there from the remotest ages. When Cæsar, at the head of offered for sale at auction and brought the his Roman legions, invaded and conquered sum of \$5020. The colt is of dark brown the island, he found, as he tells us in his Comcolor, and has a carriage and appearance mentaries, that "the country was well peopled," and that "they possessed numerous herds of cattle;" and says that, "the natives of the interior seldom troubled themselves with the tillage of the ground, but lived on The Fair of the State of Ohio is to be held fresh meat and clothed themselves with this year at Zanesville, in the south-eastern skins." So it seems that the roast beef of old section of that State. Last year the fair was England, and the breeding of cattle there, are no modern inventions. It has been suggested Zanesville has direct communication with that the Romans introduced their cattle into Cincinnati by means of the Zanesville, Wil- Briton, but, from an examination of numerous authorities, there is good reason to bebe held on the week commencing Monday the south of Europe could boast, before Ju-

Those ancient cattle are the progenitors of That peculiar breed or variety of them found in the county of Devon, particularly in the northern part, is believed to be the truest and purest type of that ancient race now existing. Here from the time of the earliest records, the pure North Devons have remained the same, and unchanged. The wild deer of descent than the pure, well-bred North Devon animal; and in uniformity of appearance and identity of blood are scarcely more homogeneous. It is but seventy or eighty years since any attention has been given to the matter of improving them; and, happily, all the improvement attempted has been by caregro, from the blackish hue which pervades the ful selections of animals from among themskin, but more usually the silk fowl, from the selves. There is no conglomerated combination of different and discordant races, natures, temperaments, constitutions, and conformaother eastern countries. In size it is larger tions in their composition, making up a sort than Bantams, the cock weighing from two of patch-work animal, which must be strictly to two and a half lbs., and the hen from one and very skillfully guarded, lest in propagaand a half to two lbs. In form it is very ting its kind, the offspring fly off to the line compact, plump, and short-legged. The silk- of the meanest blood of which the race is like plumage is divided in the web; it is pure compounded. There is nothing of this with white, and should stand out all over the fowl the Devon; the same blood is in his veins like swan's down. Another peculiarity is the to-day that flowed there ages ago. Improved black hue of the skin, chiefly conspicuous as they have been and yet may be, notwithaboat the head, where it is said to show a standing some of their ardent admirers prophosphorescent light in the dark. It has a nounce them already at the goal of perfection,

This race, of which we have now to speak,

there is little development of tail. Differ- ity, furnish us one of the most economical ent families vary much in some points; we do beef producing animals known. "Whatever not know whether this arises from less care- the breed, there are certain conformations ful breeding, or whether there are different which are indispensable to the thriving and sub-varieties of the same fowl. In many the valuable ox or cow. If there is one part of beautiful fluffy plumage wears a poor, fur- the frame, the form of which, more than any like appearance, and the skin about the head other, renders the animal valuable, it is the is sometimes without its peculiar blue black chest. There must be room enough for the hue. Colored specimens have been seen; heart to beat, and the lungs to play, or suffisome are with and some without a lark crest, cient blood for the purposes of nutriment some have single combs, and some lay col- and strength will not be circulated; nor will it thoroughly undergo that vital change Silk-fowls are nice tractable little fowls to which is essential to the proper discharge of keep, good layers of white eggs (which are every function. We look, therefore, first of large in proportion to the size of the hen,) all to the wide and deep girth about the heart and super-excellent for sitting and rearing and lungs. We must have both. We can chickens. If the correspondent who request- excuse a slight degree of flatness on the sides, but depth and width we must have, not only about the heart and lungs but over the whole of the ribs: there must be room for the capacious paunch, room for the materials from which the blood is to be provided. This width or thickness of barrel is more advantageous when behind the elbow and low down between the legs, rather than upward toward the withers; for it diminishes the heaviness of the coarser parts of the animal, which is always a very great consideration." The Devon we find exceedingly well developed in these most important points. "He is light in the withers; the shoulders a little oblique; the breast deep, and the bosom open and wide, particularly as contrasted with the fineness gans in a more perfect appropriation of the al cattle, indigenous and peculiar to that coun- of the withers; the legs are wide apart, looktry. No history or tradition, known to us, is ing like pillars that have to support a great old enough to tell us when they were first weight; the point of the shoulder is rarely passes undigested, and is a dead loss except domesticated there. The probable origin of or never seen; there is no projection of bone to the manure heap. So with sheep and cat- these races is from the Bos longifrons (long as in the horse. These are characteristic and tle. Give them a few roots daily, and they sculled ox) whose bones are found in the important points. Angular and bony projecwill have a better appetite, digest their food fresh water formations of Britain, and some tions are never found in a beast that carries better, and eat greedily coarse hay, that they other countries. In the description given of much flesh and fat. The fineness of the with-

and the broad and open breast, imply both strength and speed, and aptitude to fatten .-Not only is the breast broad and the chest deep, but the last two ribs are particularly bold and prominent, leaving room for the stomach and other parts concerned in digestion to be fully developed. The hind quarters, or the space from the hip to the point of the rump bone, are long and well filled up, a point of great importance both for grazing and working; it leaves room for flesh in the most valuable parts, and, like the extensive and swelling quarters of the blood-horse, indicate much power behind, equally connected with strength and speed. The fullness here, and the swelling out of the thigh below, are of much more consequence than the prominence much more consequence than the prominence Maine, Augusta, Sept. 18-16.

of fat which is so much admired on the rump New York, Albany, Oct. 4-7. of many prize cattle. The setting on of the tail is high, on a level with the back, rarely much elevated or depressed. This is another important point, as connected with the per- Macomb, Utica, Oct. 19-21, John Wright, Sec'y. fection of the hind quarter. The head is mall, singularly so relatively to the bulk of Oakland, Pontiac, Oct. 12, 18, M. W. Kelsey, Sec'y. animal, and is clean and free from flesh about the jaws. The fore-arm is large and power-ful and pow ful, swelling suddenly out above the knee, but is soon lost in the substance of the shoulders; while below the knee the bone is extremely small. The skin is exceedingly mellow and elastic: and graziers know that there is not a more important point than this."-(Youatt.)

their kindred of the middle-horn races, have been celebrated for their thriftiness healthiness, ability to endure hardship and occasional scarcity of food, and the ease and rapidity with which they fatten, as well as the superior excellence of their beef. The feeder and the grazier want animals which yield beef, not only of excellent quality, but which, also, produce it economically; in other words, which pay well for what they consume. And these are after all the only true tests of capacity in never been before presented for completeness a beef producing point of view: first, that in all its details, but also, such a one as is well the production be of good quality and then calculated to call out the industrial interests of a paying quantity: and that the race or breed which shall produce the greatest smount of beef-quality as well as quantity considered-from a given amount of food, are the most profitable fattening animals .-True, this is not all that should be considered in selecting a breed for general purposes, nor even for grazing and feeding alone. We must have, besides, health, hardihood, ability to go to market without extreme loss, early maturity, and many other qualities combined.

In the Devon we have an animal possessproducing beef of the best quality of any. race in our country, and, at the same time, one which makes more beef in proportion to the consumption of food than any other race of beef producing animals. The Farmers' Magazine (English) de-

scribes the Devon of half a century ago, as healthy, hardy, fattening even in a straw yard, a sparkling cutter, the lean well inter- be issued very shortly, and which the secretamixed with the fat, and fattening from 15 to ry will send to all who may make application 20 cwt. (1620th to 2240th of beef.) Coleman in his report of his Agricultural Tour, says of them, "they are beautifully formed, possess excessive fineness and symmetry of form, yet with sufficient bone and muscle to render them perfectly hardy. The flesh is finely moving any donbts as to several points, which marbled or interspersed with alternate lean and fat, and is of superior quality and flavor. They are highly esteemed in Smithfield Market, for the excellence of the beef. And their advocates claim that more beef can be made from them, with the same amount of feed, than from any others. One of the most experienced and extensive farmers in Britain The American Short Horn Herd Book says that more money can be made from them than from any other breed": and adds, "I have great confidence in him."

Watson, in his treatise an Practical Husfor their docility and exceeding beauty. The portant work. This volume which has form is highly symmetrical; the body round and compactly built, with a wide chest; the from that of the third volume, contains skin soft and flexible, with a yellow tinge; and the hair fine and silky. The carcass is remarkable for yielding the heaviest proportions in the choicest parts, and less in the more coarse. They are kept easily and on coarse fodder, and possess eminently hardy constitutions. They will prosper on thin and scanty pasturage. A few years ago, for the purpose of testing their qualities in feeding, I confined a Devon and a short-horn cow in the same stable, subjecting them to the and considered one of the best of the shortsame care. The Devon fattened, while the horn race. He weighed at three years and other, although consuming a much greater eight months old 2540 pounds. Another porquantity of food, lost flesh to such an extent that I was constrained to substitute a Her dead weight showed the extraordinary much heavier feed to maintain her in condition." And concludes by saying; "I consider the short-horns to be extravagant feeders even in reference to their great size."-Milburn, in his description of them in his work says: "they produce a class of beef, at all periods of their growth, of capital qual-

( Concluded next week. )

-A farmer in New Jersey lately lost three very valuable cows which were poisoned by chewing green-tinted wall paper that had been torn from the wall and thrown

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cox, Hibbs & Co., Three Rivers, . Threshing Machines.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Nemo,"—Your lines are hardly up to the Farmer's standard. Mere rhyming of words does not make poetry. There should be at least one idea to every three eight-line stanzas.

#### STATE FAIRS FOR 1859.

Illinois, Freeport, Sept. 5-9. Vermont, Burlington, Sept. 13-16. Kentucky, Lexington, Sept. 18-17. Ohio, Zanesville, Sept. 20-28. Indiana, New Albany, Sept. 26-30. Canada West, Kingston, Sept. 27-30. Michigan, Detroit, Oct. 4-7.

#### COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1859.

Jackson, Jackson, Sept. 28-30, D. Upton, Sec'y. Kent, Grand Raj ids, Sept. 28-30.

#### MICHIGAN FARMER.

#### From time immemorial, the Devons and R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

#### SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859.

## The Premium List for 1859.

In this number, we complete the premium list of the State Agricultural Society, for 1859. Those who give it attention, will find that the executive committee have labored fa.thfully to present a list, not only such as has of the whole state.

In many of its departments the list is not as complete as it should have been, but in this the committee is not to be blamed, as they were confined by the condition of the Society in its financial relations. Still it will be seen that in the departments relating to manufactures and mechanics, they have done all in their power to encourage a show of domestic skill. Should the result of this year be such as to give satisfaction and to place the Socieed of every requisite in that respect, and one ty in good standing, it will then be its duty to endeavor by higher premiums to bring before the public at the great annual exhibition, still more of the results of the labor and skill of the mechanic and manufacturing population of Michigan.

> The general rules for the government of committees, and the regulation of the exhibi tion will appear in the pamphlet which will for it at any time, after it is printed.

> To the lists for each class, brief directions for the instruction of the exhibitor, and also of the committees, have been appended. These directions will be found of use in rehave heretofore caused difficulty in coming at correct decisions. In this matter, the committee has endeavored to meet the points which seemed most dubious, and which their experience has taught them were most necessary to render as explicit as possible.

## Volume 4.

Lewis F. Allen Esq., the editor and compibeen issued at a period of only two years altogether about three thousand pedigrees, of which 1160 are of bulls. The editor in his preface says that at the rate of increase now going on an annual volume will be required in the course of the next six or eight years. This volume is illustrated with many fine engravings, among them the portrait of the celebrated Duke of Northumberland, bred by Thomas Bates of Kirkleavington, England, trait is that of a fat cow bred by L. F. Allen. proportion of 83.39. pounds for every hundred pounds of live weight.

In this volume, there is a series of notes very important to many western breeders. These notes contain the list of progeny, with the name of the sire and owner, of the three cows of the eelebrated Kentucky importation of 1817, and also of four heifers, the progeny the birth of some of these cattle down to 1838. and shows that many of the animals now in

from the original importation than the third or fourth indi ect descent.

In looking over the index to the names of breeders, about the only one we recognize as from this state, is that of Messrs. Silas Sly and Sons of Plymouth, who have four bulls entered, namely Balco their own property, Duke owned by Chapman & Co., of Lenawee county, Primus, now sold and owned in Texas, and Uncle Sam, now owned by A. Wakeman of Waitland Livingston county; and two heifers, New Years Day and Roan Beauty, their own property. We have not yet had time to look fully over the volume, or probably we should see more names. Some others of our best breeders, that have heretofore made entries in the Herd Book have not made entries in this volume.

The volume is handsomely bound in the usual style, is printed on good white paper and clear type, and makes a handsome addi tion to our library, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the compiler.

#### A Set Back.

On the 4th and 5th of the present month, there was a frost in the northern counties which must have done considerable damage to many of the early planted spring crops. At the Agricultural College, about ten acres of corn, most of which had been cultivated the first time, and had been hoed, and which was growing with the utmost luxuriance was struck down, a large portion of it killed, so that it will have to be planted over, and the whole of it more or less injured. The rows which have heretofore been of a bright green, are now tinged with a brown hue that is any thing but pleasant to look on at this season. The crop of early beans in the garden has also been injured, and almost cut off entirely. We have not heard as yet whether the fruit had been effected or not.

#### Patent Churns-A Premium Offered.

MR. JOHNSTONE-Dear Sir: In the Rural New Yorker of April 2d, I noticed a communication from H. A. Cook, Columbia county, New York, of a "four minutes churn" for making butter from new milk, and have seen hints of the same thing before. I sent the following proposition to the editor of the Rural New Yorker and requested him to publish it, and if he had any knowledge of the churn and its maker or owner to call his attention to the proposition. As that communication has not appeared in the Rural, I send it to you with the same request.

In order to test the merits of said churn, I offer a premium of ten dollars to be a awarded under the direction of a committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the

and so convenient that it will be adapted to

as much butter, and of as good quality, as and property. can be made from the cream of the same milk, and do it with as little labor as would be required to churn the same cream in the old fashioned dash churn.

In the Rural New Yorker of May 24th there is a notice of Wick's Atmospheric Churn which is probably the one refered to, now owned by E. Judson of Cambridge Washing-tou county, N. Y., and S. Judson of Racine horns worked up is immense. The use of gutta perchain the manufacture of combs is likely to strike down at the demand for horn combs, and to change the whole Wisconsin.

ler of the American Shorthorn Herd Book that claims to do we, will give it a liberal pat- the late Bishop Doane. bandry says: "The Devons are remarkable has just issued the Fourth volume of this im- ronage, but if it is humbug like many others of equal pretensions, the sooner the world them all the money needed during the year. knows it the better, and if you will publish this and send a copy of it to the above named proprietors, we shall hope to hear from them soon, and will give them a full opportunity to test the merits of their churn to their full satisfaction, and if they wish any further information on the subject they will please drop a line to the Corresponding Secretary of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society and such information will be furnished. M. HEYDENBURK.

[Friend Heydenburk's remarks about churns experience in the operation of these articles, and, we have yet to see the most, (not all) of his requirements of the country. are well worthy of note. We have had some his requirements combined in any one article.]

#### Correction.

In the Premium list, in the Committee on Class 2, Devons, the name William Wine should read William More.

We call attention to the advertise ment of Mesers, Cox, Hibbs & Co., in this num. of the three cows. This table brings the time of ber. This company enjoy an enviable reputation for the finish and perfection of machines manufactured by them, and we commend their the west may honestly be not farther removed Thresher to the attention of farmers.

#### Encouragement.

From among the many encouraging letters we are receiving, we copy the following from our agent at Grand Traverse

"The FARMER is decidedly the best agricultural paper I am, or ever was acquainted with. It certainly deserves a place on the table of every farmer in the state. We take here five other papers, magazines &c., but the FARMER is the most eagerly sought after of any. I shall be careful and preserve every number as they will form a volume of great interest at the close of the year.

There was a general failure of crops here last year; and now, farmers are all called upon to pay for their land the coming summer, which prevents many from becoming subscribers, but the prospect is fair for the future of Grand Traverse, and I promise you good list for another year."

#### A New South Down for Oakland.

F. E. Eldred of this city has purchased and imported for the use of his farm in Oakland county, the valuable South Down Buck, Tetherby 3d from the flock of Mr. Roche, Otsego county, New York.

Tetherby 3d is a beautiful animal, now one year old. He is by Tetherby 2nd, who was purchased of Mr. Thorne of Thornedale, when six months old, at the cost of one hundred dollars. The grand sire of Tetherby 3d, was Tetherby, a well known Ram in England, and his dam was from Ellman's Ewe.

Dr. Goadby is now engaged in the discharge of his regular duties at the Agricultural College. He will also during the next eight weeks, lecture in the chapel of the College building every Tuesday evening, commencing at eight o'clock. These evening lectures-all of which are open to the public-will be extensively illustrated by means of his splendid oxy-hydrogen microscope and other apparatus.-Lansing Republican.

#### Scientific Intelligence.

Agricultural Patents issued for the Week ending May 31, 1859.—E. T. Henderson, Charlestown, N. H. Seed

E. Baker, Fredonia, N. Y. Straw Cutter. T' B. Coursey, Frederica, Del. Corn Crusher. C. Eastburn, Spencer county, Ky. Cultivator, Geo. Lindly, Chicago, Ill. Field Roller, J. McPherson, Pennington, N. J. Harvesting Ma-

chine.
R. M. Melton, Criglersville, Va. Cultivator.
C. Reif, Hastleton, Penn. Clover Huller.
T. H. Tatlow, Jr., Palmyra, Mo. Seeding Machine.
T. Wolff, Vicksburg, Miss. Cotton and Hay Presses.

#### General News.

-Exchanges from all parts of the country are full of the notes of preparation for celebrating the coming Fourth, and we notice also that the principal citizens of Detroit have signed a call for a meeting to make arrangements for the same purpose.

Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, for that purpose, for a churn that will answer to the following description, viz.:

1. It must be so simple in its construction

1. It must be so simple in its construction heifer was Cherry 8d, \$425. Eleven Southdown yearling bucks brought \$384.

2. It must make from new or sweet milk s much butter, and of as good quality. as

Intelligence has been received at the Agricultural Bu-reau of the Patent Office, announcing the shipment of nine cases of tea seed from Hong Kong. It is expected this seed will arrive toward the latter part of this month.

The Bureau will then have enough seed to produce 100,000 tea plants.

—The largest comb factory in the world is at Aberdeen Scotland, where nine million combs of horn and shell are produced annually. The quantity of ox and buffalo horns worked up is immense. The use of gutta percla orns worked up is immense.

If the above churn or any other will do all Rev. Dr. Odenheimer of Philadelphia, Bishop, to succeed

The Illinois Railroad has been successful in effecting

—According to the Report of Superindent Gregory, the amount of School money to be distributed to Monroe ounty this year is \$8,608.41. The Pike's Peak Exodus.—The steamers A. B. Char

ers and John Werner, from the Missouri river, arrived yesterday, the former bringing three hundred and the latter two hundred and ten disappointed Pike's Peak emigrants. Many of these are in a state of woful destitution, and tell the same story of hardships and privation as that related by all who have turned their backs on Cherry Valley.—St. Louis Republican, May 15.

-Depredations of Locusts.-The Memphis Avalanche of the 24th says: "We hear of extensive depredations committed by the swarms of locusts which now infest the country. In some instances these insects have attacked gardens and growing crops, and almost destroyed

-We see by our exchanges that the amount of damage the country.

-The New York city papers continue to record the mest shecking details of murders, suicides, horrible tragedies and fatal affrays.

#### Literary News.

E. G. Evans publishes "The Ladies' Hand Book of Fancy and ornamental Work, comprising Directions and Patterns for working in Applique, Bead Work, Braiding, Canvas Work, Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Worsted Work, Quilting, Patchwork, etc, by Miss Florence Hartley. It is pro-fusely illustrated. Her purpose has been "to furnish all that is essential to the proper understanding and practice of ornamental work, in the plain-

est language, without introducing unnecessary and irrelevant topies."

The author of "The Wide, Wide World," has published a new work entitled "Hard Maple."

Peterson & Brothers have issued in book form, the historical novel entitled "The Cavalier," by G. P. R. James, which is now being published as a serial in the Saturday Evening Post.

W. A. Townsend & Co. issue " All about it; or, the History and Mystery of Common Things."— This work contains a great variety of information on almost everything in nature and art.

A. O. Moore & Co. issue the third edition, revised, and illustrated with seventy-five engravings, of "A Practical Treatise on the Hive and Honey-Bee," by L. L. Langstroth; with an Introduction, by Rev. Robert Baird, D. D. Also. "The Principles, Processes, and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows, and Open Ditches, and especially with Tiles; including Tables of Rain-fall, Evaporation, Filtration, Excavation, Capacity of Pipes; cost and number to the acre, of Tiles, etc by Henry F. French. It contains more than 100 illustrations.

It is said that Smith, Elder & Co., of London, are about to bring out a new monthly magazine under the editorship of Thackery.

The London Lady's Newspaper announces that Mr. Lucas, a gentleman connected with the literary department of the Times, is about commencing he publication of a new periodical intended as a rival to Mr. Dickens' All the Year Round; it is to be known as the *Once a Week*. Bradbury & Evans are to be the publishers, and the first number will appear on the 2d of July.

Received .- From D. M. Dewy, Rochester, N. Y., two splendid specimens of colored fruit and shrubbery; one, a golden nectarine, the most beautiful thing of the kind we have ever seen, with the rich dark crimson of the sun-tinted side so deliciously melting down into the deep golden yellow from which it takes its name. The other is a large sheet, containing four specimens of evergreens beautiful lithographed and colored. We shall have them framed to ornament our office

We have also received from Mr. Dewey, his printed catalogue of colored plates, embracing all varieties of fruits, flowers, shrubs, &c., which he will furnish to order.

#### Foreign News.

The steamship City of Washington left Liverpool on the 25th ult, bringing important news from the seat of war.

The first battle was fought at Montebello. It took place on the 21st May.

The French accounts say that the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Stadion, attacked the advanced posts of Maishal Baragnay de Hilliers, and were driven back by Gen. Morris' division, after a fierce battle of four hours duration.

The Allies, including some Piedmontese cavalry, carried Montebelle, but did not pursue the Austrians.

The steamship Africa has since arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 28th ult.

There is nothing important from the seat of war, beyond further details of the battle of Montebello. The Austrians profess satisfaction with the result. Gyualai says his loss was 690 killed, 218 wounded and 280 missing. He says the French numbered 40,000, but abstained from all pursuit. Count Stadion, commander of the Austrian forces, was wounded. Some French authorities still assert that not much over 4,000 French were engaged. Others estimate the number at 12,000.

It is reported via Turin that 5,000 Austrians attacked Garibaldi's corps at Varese, but were repulsed and pursued. The country around Varese was in insurrection. Garibaldi was on his way to Como. His force numbered 10,000, but no cavalry or artillery.

Popular risings in favor of Sardinia are making in some parts of Parma.

There are vague rumors via Vienna that Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has resigned because the Emperor refused to carry out the engagements with France.

The Derby Ministry have issued a strong appeal to their Parliamentary supporters for an early at-tendance, to meet the opposition movement.

The Empress Eugenie, in addressing the great bodies of the State, said she placed full depen-dence on the patriotism of the Deputies, and upon the support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of its chosen chief, would never be found wanting to a woman and child. The speech was loudly cheered. The Bourse was firm and advancing, closing at

61f. 55c. The war excitement ran high in southern Germany.

Kossuth was expected to go to Genoa in about a

week, with the full concurrence of Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, there to concert plans with Plaifa and others to overthrow the Austrians in Germany.

The King of Naples was acknowledged by telegraph by nearly all the Powers, and the army swore allegiance. Still later advices are brought by the steamship

Arago, which arrived from Galway, bringing Liverpool dates to the morning of the 80th ult.

The following advices have been received from "Yesterday evening, after a furious fight, which

lasted from five to eight o'clock, Garibaldi entered Como. The combat was renewed at Camerlosta, and the Austrians again gave way and retreated. The town of Como was illuminated, All the steamers on the lake of Como are in the hands of the patriots. This morning the Austrian war steamer on the Lago Maggiore kept up a three hours' cannonade on the town of Cannaddio, without much effect."

The Parmesans had declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian independence.

Portugal had declared her neutrality.

The London Times says that the report that Mons. Bernedelly was about to proceed from Paris on an extraordinary commission to the German Confederation, tends to strengthen the supposition of a compromise at no distant day by means of Prussian agency.

# The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and seth not the bread of idleness."—PEOVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

#### DEAD MINNA.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ABNOLD."

As May's first morning rose in pride, The village maiden, Minna, dled. Her friends - the kinsmen of her race-Mourn'd round her for a little space, Then left her in her death-robe drest, ith one white lily on her breast.

And when the hour of night was near, And moonlight soft suffused the bier, There came the Prince of all the land, And weeping kiss'd her small cold hand,

And brought a jewell'd circlet rare To glimmer round the maiden's hair,

And brought a pearl-lit star to rest Upon the crowned maiden's breast. Still bore her brow the moon's soft ray; It tinged the lily where it lay.

He cast the circled gems aside-"God's crown is best, my queen! my bride!" He cast the pearls beneath his feet—
"God's llly is thy breast-flower, sweet!"

Then, kneeling, wept with passionate pain, And shower'd wild kisses down like rain,

And linger'd till the moon sank low, And all its soft and smiling glow Paled slowly from the pallid face, And darkness rose around the place

Then left her in her death-robe drest, With one white lily on her breast.

#### THE STREET BEGGAR.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Shake not your glossy curls with a "no," As you sit in the warm and rosy glow 'Twixt your hearth and pictured wall; Ah, my lady, you do not know How folk feel with their feet in the snow, And no bright fire at all.

A sixpence! that you will never miss ee what a baby you have to kiss, Honour and wealth to prove; Ah, my lady, you cannot guess
How folk feel in a night like this
With no little child to love.

From house to house I have gone all day—
"Nothing for beggars" is all they say, Though a banquet waiting stands; Ah, yon never have known the way Poor folk feel when their heads are grey And palsy shaking their hands.

For sake of charity say not "no." I must steal or starve—and why?
Because, my lady, you do not know
How folk feel with their feet in the snow,
Turned out from your fires, to die.

#### In the Country.

"Come out and see us if it is but for half a day. It will be a relief to you to get away from your office desk, and from the noise and dust of the crowded city a little while; and it is so beautiful out here now, everything is so fresh and green and flowery .-

We read the tempting little note over and over again, and with every reading it grew more tempting still. The country is not to us the paradise, the enchanted fairyland it is to some. We know all about it, particularly in Michigan, from its earliest stages of pioneer experience in log huts in the wilderness, with Indians for neighbors, up to its present pride of rural architecture, its cultivated fields and charming residences that have long since taken the places of the log huts and the Indian camping grounds of old. We know very well, from long experience, all about the pleasures and hardships that fall to the lot of the farmer's daughter, and can witness to the fact that work is work, even though all around the laborer the fields and forests may be clothed with the verdure and bloom of June. From the kindling of the morning fires, to the covering up of the last glowing coals in the old kitchen fireplace at night, we have been through the whole routine-milking the cows, making breakfast, dinner and supper for hungry boys and men, washing dishes, churning, baking, scrubbing, (for carpets were scarce in those days, and we used to scrub and mop in the old-fashioned way, with soap and sand and floods of water,) washing, ironing, spinning, rearing calves and pigs and chickens, making our own dresses, calico for summer, and home made wine colored or purple pressed flannel for winter, wearing substantial, home knit stockings and real leather shoes, working out doors or in, as necessity demanded, we have personally been through with pretty much the whole catalogue of a country girl's experience, and know just about how much flowery romance there is in it, and how much work-day reality.

Then it was no ecstatic anticipation of being wafted into a peri's paradise of thornless flowers, or of walking over grassy meadows where no dews ever fall, and no snakes or toads are lurking, that made the invitation in that little note so tempting. It was not so much that there was a chance of going into

a question not to be settled by the invitation alone. A hundred such notes might come and we be obliged to return a reluctant "no" to all, unless our "copy box" was in a condition to supply the demands made upon it by the four hungry compositors at their cases on the other side of the room-hungry, not for bread and meat, perhaps, but for copy, copy, from on week's end to another. To be unheedful of their cry wou'd be to neglect our subscribers, for it is through their steady ef forts from week to week, adding letter to letter, and never forgetful of the warning word, that the FARMER makes its appearance so promptly; and it is to second these efforts, and that neither their cry nor the expectations of listening to the scratch, scratch of the busy pen, the click of the scissors and type, and the rustling of newspapers, instead of the singing of birds and other summer melodies, and looking for printers' errors in proofs and revises, instead of watching the glorious expanding of buds in field and forest into the bloom and verdure of June. It is a confinement that soul and body protest against, and both have many times cried out for change, but have as often been silenced by the more imperious cry for "copy, copy." But this timehow would it be now? must we say no to that last coaxing "come"? We glanced at the compositors' cases, each had something "in hand"-favorable so far-then at the copy box-it looked propitious. Yes: there were carefully folded papers labelled "Farm Notes", there was a chapter about Beef Cattle, one about Bees and Beehives, one on Recollections of Ireland, some other miscellaneous pieces, and, luckier still, there came another installment of the Premium List from the editor at the Agricultural College. There could be no lack of copy for a day and a half to come, and no doubt that we should return in time to replenish the box before another draught should be made upon it after these were drawn. Such a supply had not been on hand at any one time since the absence of the Editor.

We went into the country. Not very far, it is true; but far enough to be out of sight and hearing of city scenes and sounds, away from the office to which we have been confined for months almost as closely as a prisoner in his cell, away from the clicking of type and scissors within, and the ceaseless rattle and roar of drays and omnibuses on the pavenent without.

There is a pleasant little home begun on a mall patch of half cleared land, it can scarcely be called a farm; it is walled about by primtive forests, green. and full of the coolest shades and the softest whispering summer winds, to say nothing of the "balm of a thousand flowers" that comes up from thickets primson, pink and purple with Indian pinks, phloxes, lupins, and whole banks and native hedges white with choke cherry and blackberry blooms. We wont speak now of the little flies, and the gliding snakes, and the swarms of frogs that haunt the grassiest places and spring up before you wherever you set your foot, like so many little green sprites-everybody who has lived in the woods knows that these creatures belong there webs from branch to branch, above, below, green worms will hang swinging on gessamer my name. ets and humble-bees will sting, and that, fragrant as the wild rose thickets and hedges of blackberry bloom may be, the proverb still holds true-" There will be briars where ber-

We went into the country to forget the city and the labors connected with it, and we woods in defiance of frogs and spiders, climbing over logs and fences regardless of propriety, and gathering bunches of tender wintergreens and pocketsful of their scarlet berries all unheedful of the thorns and briars among which they grew. And this walking, climbing, berrying exercise was varied by a ment you resemble your sluggish friend, you little equestrianism, a trot on ABE's pet "Fanny" up and down the path leading from the house to the woods. Talk of the gallantry permanently in my memory, and I began to of city beaux! We should like to see a single dandy of them who could bring a horse

riding-and of this we give both ABE and "Fanny" fair warning.

The rest of the Sabbath falls alike upon round which other ideas will cluster. the woods and upon our hurried city life; that are never out of tune; and prayers and thanksgivings as fervent as any that ever went man. If the woods "were God's first temples" our readers may be in vain, that we have kept are they not his temples still? And, unlike steadily at our desk, from morn till night, day the temples made by earthly hands, they do after day, through all this blooming spring, not want for worshipers six days out of every seven. There, as truly as in the firmament above, "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

But the Sabbath passed; and with the going down of its sun expired the limit of our stay. Monday morning found us at the desk attending to various other matters, we have we have been in the country.

hand man at our elbow asking for "copy."

#### A New Contributor.

We are happy to be able to introduce our new contributor "SLOW JAMIE," to the youthful readers of the FARMER. Since the Editor's absence at Lansing, the children of our Household have been sadly neglected, as we have had no time to tell them stories, or to make riddles for them, and therefore for their sakes we welcome "Slow Jamie," with his pleasant Recollections of Ireland, and give our young friends this week the first of his charming series. Fathers, mothers and teachers will be interested in these pleasant sketches too, and, we think, will thank us for introducing to their children such an agreeable companion as "Slow Jamie."

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF IRELAND.

PREPARED FOR THE YOUTHFUL READERS OF THE MICHI GAN FARMER BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER ONE.

I take it for granted that you are the son or daughter of a farmer. It so you lead a pleasant life, and one that is very favorable for the acquisition of knowledge. The green grass springs around your door, the flowers its boughs not far away. You cannot step out but you hear the merry birds twittering tive as well as delightful. The leaf of a plant week. contains as much instruction as the leaf of a book, and it is perhaps easier to learn to read it. To lead you to keep your eyes open when you walk out, and to treasure up new ideas when you get them, Slow Jamie now takes up his pen. He writes about Ireland, partly because it was there he lived when he was a they know that great spiders will stretch their young readers will like to hear about the Green Island beyond the sea. But first of and all around, if they choose, and that long all, I must tell you about the title prefixed to

ants will be scouring the country for yards around their populous, mound-like cities; that en made. "Try and be smart," was the fremosquitoes will bite; that nettles, yellow jack- quent injunction of my mother. "Be quick, the heavy folds of the robe which fell naturally as be quick," was the angry command of my school-teacher.

All this annoyed me considerably, and I eften tried to move round as briskly as my neighbors, but soon forgot myself, and fell back again into my old gait. My mind par- med with a black silk curtain, red and black took of the character of my body. It took did it most effectually, rambling through the me long to learn my lessons, and longer to recite them.

This I mention for your encouragement .-If heaven has favored you with an active body and a sprightly mind, you ought to be thankful for the favor, and improve it by running in the path of virtue. But if in temperaneed not be discouraged. The slowness with which I took up ideas, fixed them the more hear them say "Give Jamie his time, and he will tell his story as well as any of them."up to a chair as gracefully as ABE did, or who And in the course of time, I left some of my could so easily transform his own saddle into classmates behind, who could learn their lesa riding seat for a lady, putting the off stirrup sons in half the time I could, simply because by unbuckling and buckling the strap till it tion this not to recommend slow action. It

the country, as that there was a chance of till we could spring upon her back. It was Some body has said that it is not the money going anywhere off the track of the most di not far to spring, to tell the truth, and the you make, but the money you save, that makes rect line between our office and our boarding ride itself scarcely occupied as much time as you a rich man. So it is not facts you learn house. But was there a chance? That was we have taken to write about it, but we look but those you remember which make you upon it only as a preface to a longer chapter wise. Whenever you get a new idea lay it in contemplation-not the writing, but the away carefully, and often bring it out and look at it. When you are familiar with a few facts, you will find that each is a point

> I relished boyish sports very well, but my though there is never heard "The sound of sluggish temperament made me a dull playthe church going bell," there are eloquent fellow, while my fondness for stories and quiet preachers, and silent worshipers, and singing deportment gave me general favor among the choirs, and organs played by a Master Hand, old. Sympathy soon grew me to the company of my seniors. I listened attentively to their conversation, and, when encouraged, up to the fretted ceilings spanning the cold took part in it. In this way time that might walls of the most splendid temples built by otherwise have been spent in idle amusement, was thus occupied in laying away scraps of knowledge which never came amis. I would games, but if some of my young readers would play less, and converse more, they would find it more profitable and perhaps as pleasant-

I was born in the year 1825, in sight of the river Bann, two miles from Rathfriland, in the county of Down. Ban in the Celtic sigagain, where, for the last few hours, between nifies handsome, and well did the river deserve looking over exchanges, reading proofs, and the name. Its clear waters flowed along a pebbly bed. The active pike and spotted mastered, and if it had not been for the wine managed to tell you in so many words that trout sported in its stream. Its sloping banks I might have gone off into one of those fits waved the whole summer with green corn myself." But the copy box is empty, and our right (oats.) which, in that moist climate, is sown in March and not harvested till October. Its flats were white with webs of fine linen bleaching for the foreign market. And the graceful white swan, sometimes venturing up from Lough Neagh, dimpled its smooth surface with her long arching neck.

Rathfriland was a small market town. The first syllable Rath indicates that it was once the residence of an old Celtic chieftain, and the ruins of an old castle gave token of

In front of our door and some ten miles distant, the Mourne Mountains rose up against the sky. In them the Bann took its rise, which flowing by us, and through Lough Neagh, emptied into the sea. This was the amount of my correct geographical knowledge. I say correct knowledge, for at an age when most of my young readers can describe the several divisions of the globe, I knew little or nothing about it. My idea was that the world consisted of four great islands, Ireland, England, Scotland, and America. I had sometimes heard of Asia and Africa, but I thought them of little account. I had always heard that America was very extensive, so I thought it was larger than England or Scotland, but that it might be greater than Ireland never entered my head. Had I engeography which you have in the primary schools, it would have saved me much confuin the air, or see the cows and sheep grazing sion of thought then, and hard study afterin the luxuriant pasture. All this is instruc- wards. But I will speak about school next

#### Household Varieties.

The Fashions .- The Paris correspondent of the London Lady's Newspaper, gives the following brief chapter on fashions : "The rage for gored skirts still continues, and

many of the leaders of fashion are making their just as much as the leaves and flowers do, and boy like you, and partly because some of his appearance (whenever the weather will allow them) sans crinoline. I need not say that these ladies were the first to adopt the above much-abused article of lady's apparel, and are now the first to leave it off-and leave it off in the fullest sense of the expression-without even the stiffened jupons threads; that foraging parties of fierce black

I was always remarkably "slow." "Jamio which were used before the advent of crinoline.—
Perhaps it was because the ladies were particularthe lady walked, quite made me think that the crinoline was not such improvement after all. Be this as it may, I observe that her Majesty the Empres-Regent still clings to the crinoline, and no one will deny her having a graceful appearance.-Bonnets are being made more and more simple,-Those of straw or horse-hair are very pretty, trimpies on one side, and black strings, with the "Em press wreath," which goes across the top of the inside cap, made of small red and black poppies. English ladies coming to Paris are astonished at the quantity of black used bo the French ladies in almost every article of their dress, and still more toilette. It is because all the other colors in the dress or bonnet are so very brilliant that the black merely has the effect of softening them down." Conversation .- The art of conversation is the

finest of the fine arts; it is not the art of saying much, but of saying well. There are preaching men who talk, but listen not, or who speechify in private, or gossiping men who think little and are never still, and yet they are not conversible men. The real art of conversation consists, not only in expressing your own thoughts freely, but in drawing out by encouragement the thoughts of others You will never be liked for long talking by any body; but you are sure to be liked if, by your talk over the horse's neck, and shortening it up I remembered what I had learned. I men- ing, you encourage and stimulate others to think and talk in response to your houghts. The art is was just the right length, then tightening the is a happy thing to be active in mind and mind, but also of temper. It requires condescengirth that all might be safe, and patting body, but to impress my young readers with tion, indulgence, patience, and many other accom"Fanny's" neck so coaxingly to keep her quiet the importance of learning a few things well. plishments, and refinement as well as power.

#### Mary's Married Life.

CHAPTER II.

Dr. Freeland was not nervous, and his muscular strength was powerful, but it had all been exhausted that night, and, as he had said, every emotion of his soul had heen harrowed up with awful power. The stimulating wine had a good effect on him for the time, and did not make him drunk as Mary feared it would. They retired early. Mary did not ask her husband any questions about his patient, for she felt that the subject was too dreadful for conversation between them; but she thought a great deal of it that night, and a shuddering horror crept over her as she thought to what the wine cup might lead, and with that came the memory of the three glasses he had drained in such quick succesnot undervalue healthy and exhibitanting sion. He, her husband, her idolized Edward! could he ever come to such a death? At the thought she clasped her arms about his neck in convulsive terror. "O, Edward! my husband!" she exclaimed, "let us pledge ourselves never to taste another drop of wine or ardent spirits while we live!"

"Nonsense, Mary, I have frightened you out of your wits; I ought to have kept such things to myself, but I was completely over-

"But it is wine that leads to it from the first;" interrupted Mary, "and we shall be safer to let it alone. "Will you pledge with me, Edward?"

" I? No; what are you thinking of, Mary? Do I look like a drunkard, that you want to put a bar between me and the glass?"

"Not a bar, my husband, but your hand joined in mine, and if you choose a writing-

"A hand-writing on the wall I fear it would be, Mary; and it would haunt me all the time, saying with its silent voice, 'You dare not drink,' and I shall want to drink all the more to show that I dare defy it. No, no; it is only the weak who yield. I shall feel much prouder and more independent to stand by my own strength. These actificial props are necessary for some, but not for me.'

The next da Mary related the events of the evening to her sister. "O," said she as she concluded with her unsuccessful attempt to have her husband pledge himself, "O, I wish we might have no more wine at parties, and that Edward might never drink another drop.

"I heartily join you in that wish, my dear sister," said Catharine. "It is dreadful to think what wine can do. The man who died last night was once as respectable as your bloom in your garden, and the orchard waves joyed the early training in the elements of husband or mine, but he has been a sot for the last three years and wine was at the beginning of it all. Champagne parties where ladies and gentlemen met led to brandy parties among gentlemen alone, and from these he fell another step into the gambler's den and down to a level with the vilest bar-room drunkard. I do not know that your husband is in danger more than many others, but some have a natural love for stimulants and when once such an appetite is aroused it requires great strength of mind and resolution to keep it in check. Edward is proud-spirited, but the proudest have fallen. That is no safeguard, but I hope his principles may be .-What are his religious principles now, Mary? I have long thought to ask you; does he say much upon the subject ?" "Not now;" said Mary, rather sorrowfully.

"He used to speak often of those things before we were married, and though I knew he was a member of no church, I believed then, and do yet, that he was quite as religious as many who make more pretensions. You would say that is no test of Christian principles, and I know it is not, but he is a moral, honorable, high-minded man, and it seems almost childish to talk of fettering such with the shackles and supports that are necessary for the weak and wavering. Do not look at me so surprised, Catharine ; I feel just as I speak. Before I married him, and when I thought church membership so necessary to a astonished at its not giving them a sombre-looking good life, I formed many plans for inducing him to become a Christian in name as well as in principle, but since I have come to know him better, I hardly know it is, sister, but he seems so st:ong, so good, so noble that I feel the most perfect security in living and dying with him as he is. Indeed, I begin to feel that I have been needlessly alarmed about his drinking. His excitement made me nervous I suppose, and when I saw him taking wine I fancied him dying of that horrible delirium. After all, the wine was what he needed. He cannot be a drunkard and I will not wrong him by the suspicion."

"I hope he may not, Mary ; indeed I feel almost assured that he will not while you are with him; but, my dear sister, beware how

GROVER & BAKER'S

noblest will turn to clay before your eyes in the time of your greatest need. What you have been saying reminds me of a little incident that occurred when he was a boy. We were children together at the same school, you know; he was tall for his age, a bold, handsome boy, and one of the best declaimers in school. There was one romantic little girl who had been reading Moore's 'Fire Worshippers." She was quite in raptures with the character of Hafed, and, in her enthusiasm for a living embodiment of that ideal, she appropriated all his qualities to Edward Freeland, and he became her Gheber. Not openly, for she was too timid to make it very public, but she used sometines to select extracts from the poem for him to speak, and they sounded well from his lips. He looked very patriotic when he stood up in the Master's desk at noon with his hair brushed back, his eyes sparkl ing, and these full lines rolling in rounded cadences from his tongue:

'Rebellion! foul dishonoring word, &c.,'

And from that he went on from one part to another, (for he was quite familiar with the poem) till at last he fell upon Hinda's petition to her lover on the mountain, commencing, "Hafed my own beloved lord," he went through with it in the most pathetic manner, and brought tears from at least one pair of eyes, but when he came to,

'Thou for my sake at Alla's shrine And I at any god's for thine!'

He repeated the lines the second time, and again the third, and then exclaimed, 'That

while the first Commandmet read as it did."

"Now, Mary dear," continued Mrs. Porter, speaking, "think well within yourself, study the present and the past, and ask your heart if he did not bow, or appear to bow, to your God till you became his, and are you not now, too willingly, howing "to any god' for him? Even to himself! Mary, as you are a Christian this will not do. You will need a stronger arm beneath you some day. Forgive me if I have spoken too plainly sister; but so much, so much depends upon a Christian woman and that woman a wife—the loved and honored wife of one who might shine among the noblest and best of God's created beings, and who may fall beneath the lowest."

Innuelice of the excitement his appetite, his appetite, his appetite, his appetite, his dold Medal. These machines are fitted up with an iron concave, perforated so as to allow three-fourths of the goal has the first Prenium and Gold Medal. These machines are fitted up with an iron concave, perforated so as to allow three-fourths of the goal has the first Prenium and Gold Medal. These machines are fitted up with an iron concave, perforated so as to allow three-fourths of the goal has trulingly eloquent, and it was like music to those who heard and knew not that his spirit of inspiration was wine. But this was true. He was a dyspeptic; his nervously excitable temperament must have something, he said, to keep him from having "the blues." Dr. Freeland as his medical adviser warned him against it; Mary, as his friend, pleaded with him to refrain, to curb his appetite before the love of one who might shine among the noblest and best of God's created beings, and who may fall beneath the lowest."

Mary's sympathies were deeply interested for her young guest. She watched him with trembling anxiety on the evening of the last

OPINIONS OF TAKE DEVICE COURTS AND THE ARCHIVE COURTS AND THE PROVENCE COURTS AND THE PROVEN

Catharine left the room for a moment-the heart of the "little romancer" was in her own bosom and if another tear or two did fall for "her Gheber's wickedness" it was more for her sister than for herself, they were sinless tears and no cause of reproach or shame to the purest woman and the truest Christian. Mary Freeland was absorbed in her own thoughts; her heart was filled with self-reproaches, and when her sister returned she

"Catharine, I shall try to live more like a Christian woman after this; but Edward is so proud and hates everything that looks in any rying to his side. way like religious cant, I shall hardly know how to begin. I have bowed to his gods, or rather to him because I wanted to love him the ladies and gentlemen will excuse you," in just the way to make him happiest, but I and with a gentle force she led him away to know that I can love him and do my duties a small parlor apart from the gay crowd, as a Christian, and now if I only felt as so. where seating herself beside him, she said, cure against the wine-but no; I threw away that suspicion long ago. He is too proud to so?" be a drunkard"

"Win him to be too good to be a drunkard, Mary; a good heart is so much stronger the young lady who had spoken to Mrs. Freethan a proud one. But perhaps as you say, land about him, and then began singing a you are needlessly alarmed. He is not in the Bacchanal song in which her name occured. habit of drinking, is he ?"

"Not more so than is customary among gentlemen ; but I fear he loves it. I used to exclaiming : think so last winter, though I always banished the thought the moment it came up, because I was so little accustomed to the usages of society that I knew many things seemed shocking to me that were perfectly familiar and habitual to others. And I have such a horror of a drunkard! There! now I have got the bug-bear up again! What a perfect scare crow we are making of this, Catharine; and what does it all come from? Why, Dr. Freeland takes a glass of wine now and then with his friends. Dr. Freeland exhausts his strength by over exertion and takes a little wine to refresh himself, his wise wife puts on her spectacles and sees awful things in the fu-

you set up any idol between God and your ture, which her prudent sister helps her own soul. The brightest, the purest and the mould into proper shapes to be frightened at! What would Dr. Freeland say to all this ?-No, sister Kitty," said she gaily, "I'm as merry a bird as ever made a home-nest happy in the spring time, and I'll hang none of these dark shadows and autumn leaves around it yet. A song is better than a cry any time, and a mile more winning than a frown."

> That winter Mary's fears that her husband loved wine were verified, but with that knowledge came, strangely enough, a firmer trust in his strength and self-command. His cousin, Wallace Brydon, was spending a few months with them. Mentally and physically, in character and constitution, he was quite the reverse of Dr. Freeland. A deep, leligious sentiment seemed as natural to him as his breath, but his ardent, impulsive tempera-

patrons in town and country, the second for the middle class, both married and single, and again the third, and then exclaimed, 'That means, my young friends, that a man must bow to a woman's god till he gets her, and then she must bow to any god he chooses, to please him. That is my philosophy, and if ever I am Hafed, I must have just such a Hinda as that, willing to bow to any god for me !'

"The boys generally approved of this speech, but the girls, though more private, were quite as decided in their opinion against it. The little romancer shed some tears over her Gheber's wickedness, but determined the fall that the would stint his guests in any of the luxuries that had been so freely provided for him by many of those who now met at his board, and he did not. His wife could not ask it. Fashion demanded wine, and the demands of fashion were imperious and must be satisfied.

Dr. Freeland was a generous host, and listence, but the girls, though more private, were quite as decided in their opinion against it. The little romancer shed some tears over her Gheber's wickedness, but determined the fall that the would stint his guests in any of the luxuries that had been so freely provided for him by many of those who now met at his board, and he did not. His wife could not ask it. Fashion demanded wine, and the demands of fashion were imperious and must be satisfied.

Dr. Freeland was a generous host, and listence the beauth and friendship were freely poured. Wallace Brydon was the life of each party. There was a fascination in his voice which seemed to charm every one who listenced to him. Religion and poetry were his father that he would stint his guests in any of the luxuries that had been so freely provers to procure the best machine in order to save their grain.

As the prospects are flattering for heavy crops and young represent to prover to be grain provers to procure the best machine in order to save their grain.

As the prospects are flattering for fleaty provers to procure the best machine in order to save their grain.

As the prospects are flattering for fleaty provers to prover the best machin

vorite themes of conversation. He was fluent in the use of words, and when under the in a more serious tone than she had been influence of the excitement his appetite, his

> trembling anxiety on the evening of the last party. He quaffed glass after glass of the sparkling wine, and each draught seemed to add fire to his eye and inspiration to his intellect. All warnings and remonstrances were in vain, and intellect at length began to yield. A young lady friend came to Mrs. Freeland he evening, saying: late

> "Mr. Brydon is in a strange mood tonight; he looks and talks like one deranged, where is Dr. Freeland?"

> "He is engaged; do not interrupt him, I will take care of Mr. Brydon," said Mary, hur-

"Cousin Wallace," said she taking his hand, "I want your assistance a moment; The time compiled by said 25% pounds.

Cox & Robert's Patent, 10 bushels and 25% pounds.

The time compiled by said slight many slig

"Are you mad, Wallace that you rave

"Not mad, not mad, but only madly in love, Rosalie," he answered, mistaking her for Mary, alarmed at his manner, started to leave the room, when he caught her in his arms

xclaiming:

"Rogalie, my Rose, forgive me, I will not be rude, but I love you madly, and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be rude, but I love you madly and never must be ru be rude, but I love you madly, and never dared tell you so till now !"

"Villain !" cried Dr. Freeland, who enter the room in time to new to see his wife struggling in Brydon's grasp.

He levelled a blow at the young inebriate which laid him senseless at his feet, and, which laid him senseless at his feet, and which laid him s the room in time to hear this declaration, and

"Go; get the pledge for your drunken minion there to sign; it may do him good." (To be continued.)

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ment often led him into error, and his conduct was frequently so a at variance with his profession, that it often drew upon him severe and merited reproof from his more cool and guarded relative. He was just about Mary's age, accomplished, college educated, and poet by nature, if not by art. Social, generous and simple hearted as a child, he was a favorite wherever it was his fortune to make acquaintances.

It was Dr. Freeland's wish to return some of the many compliments he and his bride had received the previous winter, and at his desire a series of parties were given at his house. The first was for elderly people, his patrons in town and country, the second for the Many of the many country, the second for the Many and san town and country, the second for the Many to the same account of the many country, the second for the Many to the same account of the many country, the second for the Many to the same account of the many country, the second for the Many to the same account of the many country, the second for the Many to the same account of the many country, the second for the Many to the same account of the many country, the second for the Many to the same account of the same account 145 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

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"The test was then applied to the following machines

and vibration than any other machine that has come under our notice.

"The test was then applied to the following machines with the results appended.

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DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 18th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
Leave Detroit for Adrian and Chicago at 6.45 A.M., and 5.00 P.M.

Arriving at Adrian at 9.57 A.M and 10.00 P.M.

"Chicago at 7.00 P.M and 7.00 A.M.

For Monroe, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York: Leaves Detroit at 6.45 A.M and 1.00 P.M.

Arrives at Monroe at 8.38 A.M. and 8.20 P.M.

"Toledo at 9.38 A. M. and 4.30 P.M.

Leaves Toledo at 10.15 A.M. and 5.20 P.M.

Arrives at Cleveland at 3.10 P.M. and 9.20 P.M.

From Chicago for Detroit:
Leaves Chicago at 6.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. and 8.00 P.M.

From Cleveland for Detroit:
Leaves Cleveland at 4.00 A.M., 11.25 A.M., and 6.20 P.M.

"Toledo at 4.10 P.M., 10.35 P.M.

Trains arrive at Detroit from Chicago, Adrian, Cleveland and Toledo at 1.35 A.M., 12.15 P.M. and 7.15 P.M.

CONNECTIONS:

CONNECTIONS:

The 6.45 A.M., Train from Detroit makes direct connection at Adrian, with Express Train for Chicago and Jackson. Arriving in Chicago at 7.00 P.M., in time to connect with the Trains of all Roads running west of Chicago; and at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland—arriving in Cleveland at 8.10 P.M., making direct connection with Express Train for Buffalo and New York; arriving in New York at 1.20 P.M., and with the Express Train for Pittsburg.

The 1.00 P.M. Train connects at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York—arriving in Cleveland at 9.20 P.M. and New York at 9.30 P.M., next evening, and with Express Train for Pittsburgh.

The 5.00 P.M. Train, connects at Adrian with Express Train for Chicago—arriving in Chicago at 7.00 A.M.

The 6.20 P.M. Train from Cleveland, and 10.35 P.M., Than from Toledo, arrives in Detroit at 1.35 A.M., Making Direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls.

The 11.25 A.M. Train from Cleveland; the 6 A.M. Train from Chicago via. Adrian, the 8 A.M. Train rowr Air Line via. Toledo and 4.10 P.M. Train from Toledo, makes direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, leaving Detroit at 8.00 P. M. Direct connections are also made, at Detroit with the Detroit and Milwankee Railway.

The Stepping Cars accompany the Night Trains between Adrian and Chicago.

The Trains Detroit, Adrian and Chicago.

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L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit. Superintendent. 7-tf

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It was patented in 1856 and only seven machines made in that year, which were put in the hands of experienced practical farmers and thoroughly tested. They were sesuccessful as to induce parties to engage largely in their manufacture, under the immediate supervision of the in-

manufacture, under the immediate supervision of the inventor.

In 1857 two hundred were made and sold to practical men, everything giving anqualified satisfaction, demonstrating them to be the best combined machine in use,—answering equally well as a Mower or Reaper, and working satisfactorily in rough or smooth, in wet or dry field, as in standing or lodged grass or grain. There are now three large Factories making these machines and turning out many thousands. It has proved itself to be the most simple, durable and efficient machine before the public. As a COMBINED MACHINE it stands unrivalled. Surpassing the best single mower as a mower and the best single reaper as a reaper.

The following are some of its points of superiority:

The Lightest Machine in Use.

The Lightest Machine in Use. The Mower weighing only six hundred and thirty-nine ounds, and the Reaper eight hundred and eight pounds.

Lightest Draft--No Side Draft.

Requiring one-third less draft than any other machine, as numerous tests at trials with the Dynamometer, and the testimonials of farmers abundantly show.

Strongest and most Durable Machine. Being all IRON, except seat, pole and platform, and the weight so distributed as to give the greatest amount of strength with the least weight of iron. The Castings are made of Salisbury iron, and the finger bar is of wrought iron, with a finge on the front edge, thus giving it great strength with light weight.

No Pressure upon the Horses' Necks.

The weight of the driver counterbalancing the weight of the front of the frame, and throwing the whole upon the driving wheel.

the driving wheel.

Self-Adjusting Finger Bar.

In this respect it is entirely unequaled by any machine yet produced. The finger-bar works up and down independent of the driving-wheel, enabling it to go through dead furrows and ditches, among stones and bogs, and over knolls and hills, where no other machine can follow it. It can also be set to work at any height from two to eighteen inches, and the change can be made in an instant, thus adapting it to all kinds of work, whether moving or reaping, or gathering grass or clover seed.

A Perfect Combined Machine.

Working equally well whether mowing or reaping, and surpassing the best single mower as a mower, and the best single reaper as a reaper. Raker's Position Easiest Possible. In this point it surpasses all reapers; the raker's posi-tion enabling him to deliver the gavels at the side with but one movement of his arms, which is as natural and easy as if he were standing on the ground and raking.

Easily Managed and Operated.

By means of a lever the driver can at pleasure throw the entiers out and in gear; by another lever he can raise either end or both ends of the finger-bar to pass over obstructions, or move from field to field; the change from mower to reaper is easily and quickly made; the oil boxes, bolts, screws, and nuts, are easily accessible.

Perfect in all Minor Points. It cannot be clogged; has no side draft; is marvelously simple in construction, and not liable to get out of repair; is made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish superior to any other machine in the country.

The Lowest Priced Machine in Market, The price of the Mower at Factory being only \$105, and the Combined Machine \$125; One Horse Mower \$96; One Horse Combined Machine \$100.

For sale by local agents in nearly every county in the State of Michigan.

For further information address L. J. BUSH,

Toledo, O.,

General Agent for Michigan, Wisconsin and N. W Ohie 17-9w

THE IMPLEMENT FOR GARDENS.



PRICE \$3.50.

WE offer for sale the Hand Scarifier, the most desira-ble and useful implement for gardens, of any that has been invented, and the most perfect labor saver. Read the testimony of those who have tried it last

Season:— Rochester, Oakland, Co., Mich., Feby., 1859.

Messes, Bloss & Adams:
You cannot recommend too highly your Hand Scarifier. It is an invaluable machine for cultivating all root crops sown in drills. It works easy, a boy of 12 years old can use it and do more work than five men can with hoes in the same time. It pulverises the surface of the ground and kills all the weeds. I had one the last season and speak from experience. A person having a quarter of an acre of garden to cultivate should not be without one and no farmer or gardener after using one a single hour no farmer or gardener after using one a single hour would be without one for four times its cost. W. JENNINGS.

ROCHESTEE, OAKLAND, Co., MICH., FEBT, 1859.

MESSIB. BLOSS & ADAMS:

In answer to your inqury, "How we like the Hand Scarifler," we reply that we are highly pleased with it.—

It is the greatest labor saving machine for its cost that we have ever used, or seen. For all root crops sown in drills it is invaluable. One man with this machine can do more work in one day than five can with hoes, and do it better. We have used it two seasons and would rather pay twenty dollars for one than do without it.

Yours respectfully,

JULIEN ADAMS.

These implements are for sale, by the subscribers at their their seed store,

No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

DURNHAM & Co., Dealers in all kinds of Agricultural implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Sats,
Plaster, Coal, Water and Stone Linus. Storage and Commission. Warehouse near Rail Road depot, Battle Creek,
Michigan. J. B. STERLING,
D. B. RUENHAM.

SEEDS, SEEDS! FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, of LAST YEARS
growth and warranted, Also, Spring Wheat, Swee,
Potatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Duttton
Eight Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley
PENFIELD'S,
Peas, &c., at
108 Woodward Ave. Detroit,

#### MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FULSUM, WOOL DEALER, 90 Woodward Avenue, MICHIGAN.

## THE MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.

The breadstuff market continues to wear the same depressing features it did last week. All advices report a downward tendency in flour. We quote from the United States Economist of the 8th inst:

"Later unfavorable advices from Europe and large receipts have tended to further depress our market for State and western flour, which, since our last, has been very unsettled and irregular, with a decline in prices of

State and western hour, which, since out has been wery unsettled and irregular, with a decline in prices of full 15a25e per bbl. At this reduction, however, it might be well to remark that holders generally have not been free sellers, as the accounts from the west, in the meantime, reporting considerable damage to the growing crops bp "frast" have been such as to give them encouragement to hold on especially owners of good western brands, and our market closes almost at a "stand," the buyer looking at the seller and the seller looking at the

buyer, both "uncertain," and operating very cautiously. A telegram from Akron, Ohio, to a well known house in our city was received on Monday last, requesting them to "hold on," and not sell until further orders, as the damage by frost in that section was serious. The sales for the three days foot up only 17,300 bbls, which have been confined to the supply of the immediate wants of the east and home trade, the market closing heavy and unsettled at \$5a\$6 for inferior superfine State; \$6.85a6.60 for superfine State (June inspection); \$6.85p\$7.10 for extra State; \$6.85a\$.65 for superfine western; \$6.80a\$7.25 for common to medium extra western; \$7a\$7.35 for shipfor common to medium extra western; \$7a\$7.35 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Onio; \$7.45a\$8.20 for trade brands; \$7.75a\$10 for St. Louis; and \$7.75a\$9.50 for extra Genesee Canadian flour is dull, scarce and nominal at \$7.40a\$8.40 for the range of extras.

Bye flour—Is dull, but steady at \$4a5.25 for fine and superfine. Corn meal remains quiet and unchanged."

"The inquiry for western canal flour is quite moderate, with liberal receipts; prices of the low and medium grades are 10a15c easier; family extras are rather lower, and sell slowly, but most holders refuse to submit to any abatement on choice brands; the sales are 4,300

tower, and sell stowly, but most noticers relies to submit to any abatement on choice brands; the sales are 4,300 bbls at \$4.85a\$5.90 for rejected superfine State; \$6.30a \$6.50 for inspected do; \$6.80a\$7 for extra do—the inside price for very poor; \$6.90a\$7.15 for low grades of western extra; \$6.90a\$7.25 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio—the latter for fresh-ground; \$7.30a\$8.25 for trade brands do; \$7.70a\$10 for St. Louis brands, and

\$7.75a\$9.50 for extra Genesee.—N. Y. Tribune, June 9.
In this city \$7 for extras, and \$7.25a\$7 50 for double extras, are the highest quotations at present, and very few sales at these figures.

Wheat—Good white winter is quoted at \$1.65, and red at \$1.65. Spring wheat has been selling at \$1.18, No.

1 at \$1.80.

at \$1.30.

Corn—Ranges from 77c to 80c.

Oats—In fair demand at 50c.

Rye—80c to 83c for common.

Millfeed—\$17 per ton.

Eggs—11c
Butter—12c to 12½c for prime quality.
Live Stock, &c.
The New York markets report a much larger number of cattle brought in this week than the week before, though not all of as good quality. Prices average about

We notice that cattle drovers from Illinois are taking their droves in by way of Pittsburgh to New York. They are billed to Pittsburgh from Chicago at \$45 per car, and from there to New York for \$50—making the average cost about \$6.50 per head. This is reported the quickest, and most convenient route. Among the droves reported we note but one from Michigan—17 light steers. Privace of Allows.

per cwt. Sheep are plenty at \$2a2.25.

Wool. Buyers of this city report some 2,500 lbs good pulled wool purchased at 43c, and are bying fleece slowly from 55 to 40c, but say that farmers are holding back in expectation of higher prices.

The recent cold weather has had the effect to delay shearing to some extent, and the market seems quite as unsettled in regard to prices as it did last week. We

quote from various sources, and especially commend to farmers the following from the Cincinnati Price Cur-"The Michigan Farmer thinks that full-blood mering

wool will bring 42a450 when prices become settled. We had not put it so high by Sa4c, but it is impossible now to speak with precision. At all events, we would not advise our farmers to hold on to their wool after they know they are getting the highest market price. Money mat-ters are certain to be close in New York through the season, and a rise is at least improbable. At the same time, do not place too much confidence in the representations of buyers, but keep posted on the markets, and when the fair market value can be had, sell,"

The N. Y. Tribune of the 9th inst. says: "While we The N. Y. Tribune of the 9th Inst. says: "While we cannot encourage farmers to expect the high prices for their wools that rated a few months since in the eastern market, yet we would not advise them to go to the other equreme, and sell at an price that speculators may chose

PHILADELPHIA.—The market is extremely dull, and PHILADELPHIA.—The market is extremely dull, and prices are dropping. The manufacturers with but few exceptions, are supplied for several weeks ahead, and are holding off in anticipation that the opening rates will be considerably below those at this period last year.

BALTHANDER.—Wool is in fair supply and sells more readily upon arrival; we quote as follows: new unwashed \$2846; pulled \$9836 for No. 1, and \$5886 for

merino.

Providence.—There is a fair demand for pulled at about ten per cent. deduction from the highest price of the winter. The sales for the week have been small, 7,500 lbs Fleece at 40a45c; and 9,500 lbs Palled at 45a56c.

Wool has begun to arrive, but in limited quantities.—A large number of buyers are in market, and we may quote prices as ranging from 35 to 40c, with the market and fairly opened.—An arbor Argus, 10th.

quote prices as ranging from 35 to 40c, with the market not fairly opened.—Ann Arbor Argus, 10th.

The prices paid range from 35 to 42c—the latter being for extra lots.—Jonesville Independent, 9th.

Bosros, June 4.—Manufacturers, dealers and speculators are resdy to purchase the new clip at the prices of last year, but the views of growers are generally 5c % D above this mark.—say about 45c for the average of Ohlo fleece, and 40@45 for Michigan. Both parties appear to be firm in their views, are holding back, and active movements are not looked for at present, as the nusctiled state of European Afairs and the prospect of large receipts of both Weel and goods, will prevent manufacturers from making any extensive purchases.

## WM. WALLACE, of Battle Creek.

A NNOUNCES that he is prepared, with new and improved machinery in the best styles, and keeps for sale CASSIMERES, FULLED CLOTHS, RED FLANNELS, SATINETS, AND FINE WOOLEN STUFFS. NELS, SATINETS, AND FINE WOOLEN STUFFS.

Or he will manufacture on the usual terms, goods to suit and accommodate his enstoners. He will also dress wine colored or other flannels for women's wear.

Wool will be received in exchange for any of his manufactured goods, and he will receive wool at the Railroad Depot, and deliver the goods at the same place.

Frompt and strict attention paid to all orders and directions.

WILLIAM WALLACE, 23-6m

Battle Creek, Mich.

#### BLACK HAWK, Jun., 1st.

THIS favorite son of Old Vermont Black Hawk will stand for this season at the stable of the subscriber in the town of Plymouth, half a mile west of the village.

#### Black Hawk Jun., 1st.

Was sired by Old Vermont or Hill's famous Black Hawk; grand sire, Sherman Morgan; g. g. sire. Justin Morgan. His dam was by Young Hamiltonian, by Bishop's Hamiltonian, by Imported Messenger. The dam of Young Hamiltonian was by Leonidas, g. dam, by Bellfounder.

dam of Young Hamiltonian was by Leonius, g. dan, b. Bellfounder.

This horse is a jet black in color, is fifteen hands high, and closely resembles his sire in style and action. He possesses an excellent temper, is pleasant to drive, and goes in good style. He received the first premium at the N. Y. State fair in 1851, beating Billy McCracken of Oshkosh, Wis., and distanced all competitors in a trial of speed at the N. Y. State Fair at Syracuse in 1858. His stock are of good size, excelling in speed, style, and docility.

T. W. MERKITT, Plymouth.
Address the subscriber for terms and further information.

21-8w

#### 1859. THE CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT

Has been established over six years, and it affords the subscribers much satisfaction to know that its merits are fully appreciated by those who have patronized it during this entire time. The change made one year ago in confining its sales to cash, has met with universal favor. It is proposed to continue the cash system, and future consignors may rely upon the same prompt return which characterized our last year's business. Perhaps not quite as high figures can be obtained by adhering strictly to cash, but it will insure prompt returns, and hundreds have assured us that they obtained from five to ten vents a pound more through the Depot than they were offered last Spring from other sources, and we believe this has been true every year excepting a few of the consignments during the Fall of 1857. It should, therefore, no longer remain a question in the minds of

Wool Growers or Merchants naving Wool to dispose of, that this system of closely classifying and handling wool will prove the very best manner of selling wool which has yet been adopted. Sacks will be sent as heretofore to those who may or-

To those wishing to realize on their wool as soon as shorn, advances will be made

AMOUNTING TO THE VALUE OF THE WOOL,

AROUNTING TO THE VALUE OF THE WOUL,
PROVIDING THE CONSIGNORS WILL ALLOW THEM OFFEE.
ED FOR SALE AT THE FIRST OF EARLY PRICES.
Cash advances will be made on receipt of Wool or
Shipping Bill, as formerly.
We trust that the liberal Cash advances, the long experience in the Depot business, and established reputation
of our grades among manufacturers, with undivided attention to our consignors' interests, will insure us a liberal patronage.

GOODALE & CO.,
16-2w Cleveland, Ohio.

#### FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

ON JEFFERSON AVENUE, BELOW MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, DETROIT. The subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stoo Both Modern and Antique Styles; in Rosewood, Mahogany and Domestic Wood.

Those wishing rich and fashionable furniture, will always find a great variety to select from—equal in every respect to anything in the Eastern market. Being in constant receipt of Pattern Pieces from the

FASHIONABLE MAKERS IN NEW YORK.

FASHIONABLE MAKERS IN NEW YORK, they are enabled to guarantee the most **Perfect Satisfaction** to their customers.

They also keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Plain Furniture of Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut. In short, every article in the line of Household Furniture will be found in their Stock, including Chairs of every style and price, from four shillings to sixty dollars each. The subscribers now have on hand, and make to order, best

#### HAIR MATTRESSES.

Their customers can rely upon getting a genuine article. CORN-HUSK MATTRESSES & STRAW PALLIASES constantly on hand. For the trade we keep constantly a targe stock of Mahogany and Rosewood Vencer.

STEVENS & ZUG.

#### Horse Fowers, Threshers and Cleaners!

PITPS 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2
Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers,
Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour
Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's
Smut Machines.

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD,
No. 108 Woodward Ave, Detroit,

## AGRICULTURAL BLACKSMITHING.

HUNTER S MOIR,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, NORTHVILLE, Wayne Co., Mich., are prepared to make to order the latest and most approved
style of SCOTCH IRON PLOWS, IRON and WOODEN
HARROWS, SCOTCH GRUBBERS or CULTIVATORS with three wheels, also single cultivators—all of
wrought iron. All communications promptly responded
to, and all orders filled with despatch.

HUNTER & MOIR,

18-13w NorthvilleWayne Co., Mich.

THE WILLIS' STUMP PULLER

Is the most powerful and most 'economical machine in
Use for pulling stumps, and will clear a field in less
time than any other invention of a like kind.

Twenty-three stumps have been pulled with this Mas
while in an hour and fifteen minutes. The undersigned
will sell machines and rights to use and manufacture in
any part of Michigan except the counties of Hillsdale,
Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamavoo Van Burgen Mascar, Calebour, Calebour,

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Twenty-thee stumps have been pulled with this Machine in an hour and fifteen minutes. The undersigned will sell machines and rights to use and manufacture in any part of Michigan except the countries of Hillsdale, Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Macomb, Genesee, Shiawase, Saginaw Tuscola and St. Clair, which are already sold.

All necessary information as to prices, and mode of using, will be given on application to

All necessary information as to prices, and indicating, will be given on application to DAVID BLACKMAR, Ypsilanti. or to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor Michigan Farmer. The Machines are manufactured at the Detroit Loca notive Works from the best Lake Superior Iron. [3]

#### J. L. HURD & CO.

DETROIT MICH. Produce and Shipping Merchants Agents and Consignees for the following Lines:

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. CAPITAL \$900,000. WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. CAPITAL \$900,000.

AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Co. We would respectfully announce to the Millers, Mer-hants and Manufacturers of Michigan, that the recent eduction of Canal Tells on the Eric Canal, will enable as to carry enstward, from Detroit,

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, WOOL, ASHES,

And all other products of Michigan, at prices much below those of former years. Our lines are
THE MODEL LINES OF THE COUNTRY.

[11] iyr Foot of Second-st.

## WOOL CLOTH AND FLANNEL, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

AS won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it has ever been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

## AVER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the Purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

For all the Purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

For Costiveness;
For the Cure of Dispersia;
For Headadde;
For the Cure of Indicestion;
For the Cure of Disentert;
For the Cure of Serofula;
For the Cure of Serofula;
For the Cure of Regmanish;
For the Cure of Pilestants;
For the Cure of Pilestants;
For the Cure of Disentert;
For the Cure of Disentert;
For the Cure of Liver Complaint;
For the Cure of Liver Complaint;
For the Cure of Diver Complaint;
For the Cure of Fordalain;
For the Cure of Ferter, Tumors and Salt Rheum;
For Dinner Pill;
For the Cure of Ferter, Tumors and Salt Rheum;
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family.

Price 25 cents per Box; five Boxes for \$1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANG in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Aven's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

Lowell, Mass.

All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit and by all Druggists every where.

#### THE GREAT PREMIUM MOWER. THE AULTMAN AND MILLER MOWING MACHINE.



PATENTED BY C. AULTMAN & L. MILLER. To which was awarded the First Premium, a Gold Medal and Diploma, at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., July, 1857.

#### MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & Co., Canton, Stark County, Ohio.

Canton, Stark County, Ohio.

After toiling and experimenting for many years, we have finally succeeded in getting up a machine that is perfectly adapted to cut both Grain and Grass. The public are already aware that we have been manufacturing a Mowing Machine that has been unrivalled in any market. But the Farmer wants a machine that will cut both grain and grass, provided he can get a combined machine that will mow as well as a machine made expressly for mowing; and reap as well as a machine made expressly for meaping. This we furnish in our New Machina.

First,—We have a perfect Mower, having several advantages over all other Mowers, and no disadvantages, which will be readily seen by examining some of its points of excellence.

Second,—We have a perfect Reaper, which has all the advantages of a single machine, and the only true way of delivering the grain at the side of the machine.

We have a cutter bar and platform for cuttling grain, independent of the Mower, so that in changing the Mower into a Reaper, we just uncouple the cutter bar at the hinge and couple the Reaper platform which renders the machine complete for cutting Grain.

In having two cutter bars, one for grass and the other for grain, each is perfectly adapted for doing the work it is designed to do, thus avoiding the great difficulty here-tofore existing in combined machines, in having the cutter bar either too long for grass or too short for grain.

This machine has been thoroughly tried, both in grass and grain, having had a number in use the past harvest. The following are some of its points of excellence as a Mower:—

1st. It has no more weight on the tongue, or horses'

a Mover:—

1st. It has not one pound of side draft.

2d. It has no more weight on the tongue, or horses' neck, than a wagon.

3d. Its draft is only 275 pounds—so reported by the Committee at the Ohio State Trial, 1857.

rack cleaner.

12th. The palls on the driving wheels can readily be hrown out of gear, and by folding the cutter bar as above stated, renders the machine as portable as a com-

above stated, renders the machine as portable as a common cart.

13th. There is a wheel on the shoe next the gearing in front of the cutter bar, thus avoiding all tendency of clogging at the near shoe, in passing over cut grass.

14th. The off shoe is only 2½ inches wide, and the last knife cuts no more than any other, therefore leaving no ridge or high stubble at the end of each swath.

15th. The outter bar can be raised or lowered by means of an adjustable steel spring shoe at off end, and a slot in the near shoe where the wheel is attached.

16th, There are no nuts or screws at the connecting rod, which are always liable to cause more or less trouble by jerking loose, but use a gib with a spring pall and a ratchet key, thereby avoiding all possible chance of shaking loose.

Points of excellence as a Reaper:-

Points of excellence as a Reaper:—

1st. It has all the advantages that the Mower has in the gearing, connecting rod, and draft for the horses.

2d. The grain is delivered at the side, so that a whole field can be cut without taking any of it up.

3d. The driver's seat is the same as on the Mower, affording him a free view of the operations of the machine, 4th. The raker stands at the rear of the platform which is the best position for delivering the grain.

5th. The raker with one motion, throws the grain to the side, then delivers it in the rear; thus avoiding the difficulty of dragging the grain from one gavel to another.

6th. The platform can readily be raised or lowered to suit all kinds of grain or ground, by means of two screws, at near side, and slot at off side, when off platform.

N. STEELE is the travelling agent, and is now soliciting orders in this State.

All letters of inquiry, or requesting further information ".v. ba addressed to K. ARNOLD."

Doxter, General Agent, or BLOSS & CO., Special Agents, Detroit.

#### IMPORTED STONE PLOVER!

THE HIGHEST AND BEST BRED BLOOD HORSE IN AMERICA.

IS OFFERED TO THE BREEDERS OF MICHIGAN and other States at the very low price of THIRTY DOL-LARS the season; all fees to the groom included. LARS the season; all fees to the groom included.

The second season for this horse in this State commenced on the first of April, and will end with the 30th of July He will stand at

He will stand at

Cooper's Corners, two miles from Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich.; 10 miles from Ann

Arbor; 10 miles from Ypsilanti; 18 miles from Dexter, and 22 miles from Detroit.

Mares sent from a distance will be taken and kept on the usual terms, but the subscriber will not in any case be responsible for accidents of escapes, should any occur.

Terms—The money for service to be paid at time of first trial, or an approved note to be given for the amount.

Pedigree and Description.

Pedigree and Description.

STONE PLOVER was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, and was foaled in the spring of 1850, and was sold to Count Bathyany at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851, and was never out of the possession of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England, previous to his importation. This horse was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby, out of Wryneck, by Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and Princess, winner of the Oaks, and also of many other distinguished winners. Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and was by Touchstone, out of Emma, by Whisker, she being the dam of imported Trustee. Whisker was of the most celebrated family in England for stoutness, he being own brother to Whalebone, World, Wire, all winners and the sires of winners, at long distances. Touchstone was a grandson of Whalebone.

Stone Ployer is a magnificent bay horse, 164 hands in height, on particular, short, strong legs, and great length.

Stone Was a grandson of Whalebone.

Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, 16% hands in height, on particular, short, s'rong legs, and great length.

Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, 16% hands in height, on particular, short, s'rong legs, and great length.

Strength and substance, and is warranted as a sure feal getter. Independent of his great racing qualities, he is well calculated to elevate the character of all half bred stock, and to become the sire of the most valuable horses, which will be remarkable for size, spirit, endurance, and great action. He is himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, great size, grand and majestic action and carriage, all of which is inherited from ancestors the most renowned in the annals of the Turf of Great Britain. He is free from defects, and is marked with neither curbed hocks, splints, spavins, ringbones, twisted ancles, upright joints, or any other imperfection, and perfectly sound in his wind. For further particulars address the subscriber,

Plymouth, April 16, 1859.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Plymouth, Michigan.

#### THE TROTTING STALLION

## HAMBLETONIAN,

Will stand for mares the ensuing Season commencing April 4th, as follows:

At JOHN CLARK'S, Milford, Mondays and Tuesday;
At JOHN HATHAN'S, New Hudson, Wednesdays;
At SAM'L LATHROP'S, Northville, Tuesdays;

At JAMES ROOTS, Plymouth, Fridays and Saturdays;
Leaving each place at 5 o'clock P. M.
From the general complaint of poor crops last year I have concluded to reduce the price of my horse for this

Season.

Terms-\$10 the Season; \$15 to Insure.
Season money to be paid when the Mare is first served, or a good note given for the amount. Persons, parting with mares before foaling time will be held responsible for the season money. All mares not regularly returned will be holden by the season. Pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owner's risk. Season to close on the first of August, 1859. Grainwill be received for insurance money, delivered at my farm on or before the first day of February 1869, at Detroit prices.

HAMBLETONIAN was awarded the First Premium at the Oakland County Fair, October, 1857.

At the State Fair in Detroit last fall his colts tookmore premiums than any other Stallion in the State.

Padicrace of Hambletonian.

HAMBLETONIAN was awarded to the colds tookmore premiums than any other Statilion in the State.

Pedigree of Hambletonian.

HAMBLETONIAN was sired by Geo. Barney's horse Henry, of Whitchall, Washington county, New York—he by Imported Signal, out of a Messenger mare. Hambletonian's dam by Mambrino, grandam Bishop's Hambletonian who was sired by Imported Messenger. Hambletonian is 15½ hand shigh, weighs 1150 pounds; possessing fine action, with great powers of endurance; untrained, but shows good evidence of speed. Hambletonian is 16 beautiful bloodbay, black mane, tail and limbs, without a white hair upon him, and for style can not be searched by any horse in the State.

F. E. ELDRED, Detroit, oiled by any horse in the State HIRAM E. CADY, Agent.

#### THE YOUNG TROTTING STALLION,

## KEMBLE JACKSON,

WILL Stand for mares the coming season, at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Village of Farmington, Oakland county Mich., commencing April 4th.

Owing to the extreme hard times among farmers—loss of crops the past season, &, I have concluded to reduce the price of my hoises.

KEMBLE LACKSON wil stand at \$20 the season. Money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close ou the 30th day of July 1859.

ou the 30th day of July 1859.

Pedigree of Kemble Jackson:

KEMBLE JACKSON—(Half-sister to Iola)—Mahogany bay, 16 hands high. Star in his forchead; hind feet white half way up to gambrel joints. Foaled June 14, 1854. The property of Isaac Akin, Pauling, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Sire, Kemble Jackson was by Andrew Jackson; his dam, Fanny Kemble, sister to Charles Kemble, and sired by Sir Archy: her dam was and Maria, sired by Gallatin; Maria's dam was got by Simma' Wildair, she out of a mane got by Morton's Traveler; her dam was an imported mare, name unknown, but thoroughbred.

Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be thoroughbred.

roughbred.

Lady Moore was out of Messenger Maid, by Membrino Paymaster; he by Old Membrino, by Imp. Messenger.

F. E. ELDRED, Detroit. GE O. F. GREGORY, Agent.

## THE YOUNG TROTTING STALLION

ISLAND JACKSON,

WILL stand for mares the coming Season at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Village of Farmington, Oak-land county, Commencing April 4th, at the reduced price of \$10 the Season.

Season money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week, all accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close July 30th, 1859.

Pedigree of Island Jackson:

Is Blood Bay 15% hands high foaled July 5, 1855. Sire Jackson, by Andrew Jackson; dam, Belfounder. Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam, Why-not by Imp. Messenger.

Young Bashaw, by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; dam, Messenger.

GEO. F. GREGORY, Agent.

## THE TROTTING STALLION GLEN BLACK HAWK,

WILL Stand for Mares the ensuing Season as follows: At Redford, Hicks' Tavern, Monday's and Tuesdays; at Detroit, Gratiot Road 1½ miles from City Hall, Wednesdays and Thursdays; on Grosse Isle, Bachus Farm, Fridays and Saturdays.

Season the commence April 4th, and close July 30th.

TERMS:—\$10 the season; \$15 to Insure.

Season money to be paid when nare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Pedigree of Glen Black Hawk.

Sire, Lone Star, by Old Vermont Black Hawk; damMessenger.

F. E. ELDRED, Detroit.

L. T. BULLARD, Agent.

## DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

to make their own Tiles, that has not been put before the Agriculturists of the United liates, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, my man being able to manufacture a first rate article

any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit, only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a plano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and accommical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges

the World:

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN BAINES, Birmingham, Mich. the World!

## STOCK FOR SALE.

THE partnership of Bushnell & Hudson is dissolved the stock remaining in the hands of the subscriber, who continues to breed for cash or approved credit at yery reduced prices, Durham cattle, bulls, cows and helders, Jacks and Jonnetts, South Down sheep, and Chester White pigs. SETH A. BUSHNELL. Hartford, Trumbull Co., O., Cec. 1st, 1858, [8]tf

## GLEN BLACK HAWK

FOR SALE. The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky, 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES, of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most

#### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

#### CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS! Prepared from a Prescription of Sir John Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary

to the Queen. THIS invaluable medicine is unfalling in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess and re-moves all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied

## TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to provent counterfeits.

Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time and the every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Hoart, Lowness of Spirits, Hypterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful disorders occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have fulled, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Fall directions accompany each package.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late L C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale in Detroit by J. S. CUTHBERT & CO., J. 8

FARRAND, T. & J. HINCHMAN, and in one Drug
Store in every town in the United States.

DRAIN TILE!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drain Tile, at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue,